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The McGill Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi

During the Great War

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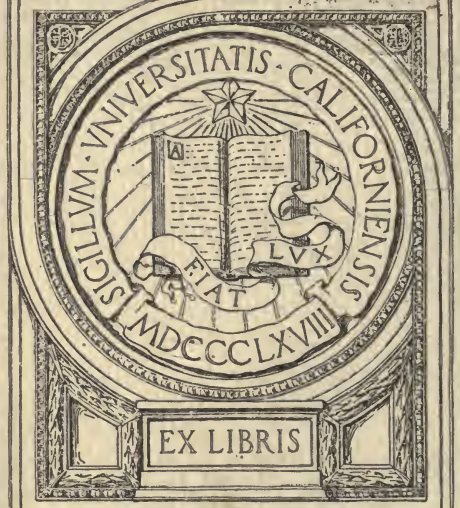
Benjamin Ide Wheeler.



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McGILL CHAPTER

Pro Patria et Libertate

—

Lieut. F. D. L. Green, '14.
4th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A.
Killed in action at Givenchy.

—

Lieut. A. J. L. Evans, '11.
1st Brigade, Mining Section, C.E.F.
Died of wounds, December 6th, 1915.

—

Lieut. M. L. Gordon, '09.
2nd Division, C.E.F.
Killed in action near Ypres.

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The McGill Chapter
of Alpha Delta Phi

During the Great War.

By
PAUL PHELPS HUTCHISON,
McGILL, '16

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FOREWORD

THE Travelling Secretary, Bro. G. D. Howell, some time ago requested that a history be written, setting forth the manner in which the brothers of the McGill Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi came to volunteer for Overseas Service in His Majesty's Forces during the present war, and, in general, a history of the McGill Chapter since August, 1914, In the following pages I have endeavoured to do this in as concise and clear a manner as possible. Here and there I have taken the liberty of digressing for a few paragraphs, to say a few words in reference to the glorious part played in this great world struggle by some of those famous regiments of Canada which are so closely connected with Alpha Delta Phi by reason of the noble Alpha Delts among their numbers. This I believed would prove of interest to our American Brothers across the line, as well as the general outline of the Chapter's history and the list of the Brothers who have enlisted.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank, in the name of the McGill Chapter, our American Brothers of the neutral Chapters across the line for the constant interest, sympathy and pride they have expressed in the Canadian Chapters since the war started. We Canadian Alpha Delts ourselves take no false pride in what our two Chapters have accomplished. We are proud of our record, but, at the same time, we realize that with it all we have merely done our duty, which we could not fail to do and still be living up to the high ideals of our great Fraternity.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Bro. Howell personally for asking me to take over the writing of such a history, for by so doing I have been able to feel that I have kept in close touch with the work and interests of our beloved society to the last.

Yours in Alpha Delta Phi,

Paul P. Hutchison, McGill '16

Lieutenant,
73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Montreal, P.Q.,
March 7th, 1916.

THE HONOR ROLL

McGill Chapter

KILLED:

Lieut. F. D. L. Green, '14—4th Batty, 2nd Bde., C.F.A. Killed in action at Givenchy.
Lieut. A. J. L. Evans, '11—1st Bde. Mining Section. Died of wounds Dec. 6th, 1915.
Lieut. M. L. Gordon, '09. Killed in action near Ypres.

WOUNDED:

Major A. H. Gault, D.S.O., '03—P.P.C.L.I. (three times).
Capt. N. C. Ogilvie, '00—P.P.C.L.I.
*Lieut. H. T. C. Whitley, '17—2nd Bde. Amm. Col. C.F.A.
Lieut. C. C. Gwyn, '08—3rd Bn.
Lieut. J. A. Cameron, '04—3rd Bn.
Col. S. H. McKee, '00—No. 2 Stationary Hospital.
Capt. G. H. Brunner, '06—R.F.A.
Lieut. R. E. Stavert, '14—4th Bn.
Cpl. W. B. Scott, '12—14th Bn. " R.M.R."
Lieut. J. R. Anderson, '11—4th Bn.
Lieut. S. D. Parker, '11—No. 3 Fd. Coy., C.E.
Lieut. E. F. Newcombe, '11—P.P.C.L.I.

PRISONER OF WAR:

Lieut. J. E. K. Osborne, '00—15th Bn. at Train Kaserne, Dischosfwerda, Sachsen, Germany.

THE ACTIVE SERVICE ROLL.

FIRST DIVISION, C.E.F.

Major A. H. Gault, D.S.O., '03—P.P.C.L.I.
Capt. N. C. Ogilvie, '00—P.P.C.L.I.
Capt. J. M. Eakins, '06—2nd Bde. Amm. Col., C.F.A.
*Capt. S. B. Lindsay, '15—13th Bn. R.H.C. " Black Watch."
*Lieut. H. T. C. Whitley, '17—2nd Bde. Amm. Col. C.F.A.
*Lieut. J. C. M. Morrow, '15—Can. Fd. Coy. 1st Can. Div. Engineers.
Lieut. F. D. L. Green, '14—4th Batty. 2nd Bde., C.F.A.
Lieut. J. E. K. Osborne, '00—15th Bn. " Seaforths."
Lieut. F. A. Wilkin, '95—1st Auto Machine Gun Bde.
Lieut. A. J. L. Evans, '11—1st Bde. Mining Section.
Lieut. C. C. Gwyn, '08—3rd Bn.
Lieut. J. A. Cameron, '04—3rd Bn.

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Cpl. W. B. Scott, '12—14th Bn. " R.M.R."
Cpl. A. B. Ritchie, '05—Batty. 1st Bde. C.F.A.
Pte. K. G. Robertson, '05—15th Bn. " Seaforths."
Gunner S. C. Anderson, '08—5th Batty., 2nd Bde. C.F.A.
H. A. Springle, '01—

AT THE DARDANELLES:
Col. S. H. McKee, '00—O. C. No. 1 Stationary Hospital, C.E.F.
Capt. G. H. Brunner, '06—Staff Capt. Bde., R.F.A., B.E.F.
Lieut. R. I. P. Barker, '12—A.S.C., B.E.F.

IMPERIAL ARMY IN FRANCE:
*Lieut. N. A. Gass, '16—London Honourable Artillery Company.

IMPERIAL ARMY STILL IN ENGLAND:
Lieut. W. A. Currie, '09—R.A.M.C. "Great Ormond St. Hospital."
Lieut. P. Davis, '04—Royal Engineers Tunnelling Coy.

ROYAL NAVY:
Surgeon G. R. McCowen, '07—H.M.S. " ..... "
Sub. Flt. Lieut. R. F. Redpath, '10—Royal Naval Flying Corps.
Sub. Flt. Lieut. L. C. Boyd, '11—Royal Naval Flying Corps.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY:
Lieut. J. K. L. Ross, '97—Commander H.M.C.S. "Grilse."

STAFF POSITIONS ABROAD:
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adami, '84—Medical Historian to the C.E.F.
Capt. T. S. Morrisey, '13—Staff Capt. 4th Inf. Bde. Staff.
*Lieut. J. K. M. Green, '15—A. D. C. to Major-General McDougall at Shorncliffe.

STAFF POSITIONS IN CANADA:
Major H. S. Muckleston, '05—C.A.M.C. Staff, 4th Division.
Capt. J. S. L. Brunton, '10—Instructional Staff, 4th Division. (Now in France to learn modern trench building.)

SECOND DIVISION, C.E.F.:
Major G. E. Vansittart, '06—O.C. 31st Batty. C.F.A.
Major L. M. Murray, '00—No. 7 Stationary Hospital, "Dalhousie."
Major J. C. Meakins, '04—No. 3 Canadian General Hospital.
*Major-Adjt. J. K. Bertram, '16—20th Bn.
Capt.-Adjt. W. B. Howell, '96—No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, "McGill"
Capt. W. W. Francis, JH '98—No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, "McGill."
Capt. R. H. M. Hardisty, '03—No. 6 Fd. Amb., A.M.C.
Capt. F. E. Morkill, '11—M. G. O. 20th Bn.
Capt. H. P. Wright, '14—7th Can. Cav. Fd. Amb.
Capt. W. A. G. Bauld, '10—7th Can. Cav. Fd. Amb.
Capt. E. Douglas, '04—40th Bn.
*Capt. E. D. Morse, '17—M.G.O. 42nd Bn. R.H.C. "Black Watch."

Lieut. A. J. de Lotbiniere, '13—42nd Bn. R.H.C. "Black Watch."
Lieut. F. L. Hazard, '00—12th C.M.R. Bde.
Lieut. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, '09—21st Batty., 6th Bde., C.F.A.
Lieut. E. F. Newcombe, '11—P.P.C.L.I.
*Lieut. J. S. Allen, '16—P.P.C.L.I.
Lieut. C. A. Pope, '05—P.P.C.L.I.
Lieut. A. L. S. Mills, '14—24th Bn. "Victoria Rifles."
Lieut. R. L. A. Strathy, '14—26th Batty., 7th Bde., C.F.A.
Lieut. J. A. G. White, '10—Special Service Squadron 1st Hussars, 2nd Can. Div. Cavalry.
Lieut. M. L. Gordon, '09—
Sgt. G. H. Davis, '07—2nd Div. Signal Coy., C.E.
*L.-Cpl. T. S. Hall, '16—5th C.M.R., 2nd C.M.R. Bde.
*Sapper W. J. Rutherford, '17—2nd Dis. Signal Coy. C.E.
*Pte. K. O. Hutchison, '17—No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, "McGill."
*Pte. H. G. Spohn, '19—No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, "McGill."

THIRD DIVISION, C.E.F. (training in England).
Lieut.-Col. E. G. Mason, '02—O.C. 50th Bn.
Major E. G. M. Cape, '98—O.C. No. 3 Siege Coy. Heavy Artillery.
Capt.-Adjt. J. C. Kemp, '08—60th Bn.
Capt.-Adjt. S. D. Parker, '11—2nd Pioneer Bn.
Capt. G. E. Bayfield, '01—C.A.M.C.
Capt. K. B. Carruthers, '08—26th Batty., 7th Bde., C.F.A.
Lieut. D. R. Charleson, '14—47th Bn.
Lieut. G. M. Boyd, '11—39th Bn.
Lieut. W. W. Boyd, '12—33rd Batty., Bde., C.F.A.
*Lieut. J. J. Todd, '17—60th Bn.
Lieut. R. H. Winslow, '09—48th Bn.
Lieut. C. C. Gillies, '11—17th Bn.
*Lieut. D. H. Macfarlane, '17—Draft for 2nd Div. Signal Coy., C.E.
*Lieut. E. R. W. Hebden, '16—No. 3 Siege Coy. Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. H. A. Lumsden, '09—19th Bn.
Cpl. T. B. Boyd, '12—P.P.C.L.I.

FOURTH DIVISION, C.E.F. (training in Canada):
Lieut.-Col. C. A. Peters, '96—O.C. No. 9 Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.
Major R. R. Barber, '00—76th Bn.
Major J. R. Anderson, '11—87th Bn., C.G.G.
Capt.-Adjt. P. F. Sise, '00—148th Bn., C.O.T.C.
Lieut. H. M. Morrow, '07—170th Bn.
Lieut. C. G. Heward, '07—148th Bn., C.O.T.C.
Lieut. H. H. Scott, '14—87th Bn., C.G.G.
*Lieut. M. E. St. C. Ward, '17—87th Bn. C.G.G.
*Lieut. G. S. McLennan, '16—73rd Bn., R.H.C., "Black Watch."
*Lieut. P. P. Hutchison, '16—73rd Bn., R.H.C., "Black Watch."
Sgt. J. S. Hall, '14—148th Bn., C.O.T.C.
*Lieut. G. R. Caverhill, '17—A.S.C.
Lieut. R. E. Stavert, '14—Ass. Adjt., 119th Bn.

PREPARING FOR OVERSEAS:

*Lieut. L. H. Parsons, '17—A.S.C.
Lieut. G. H. Morkill, '14—A.S.C.

CANADIAN PERMANENT FORCE:

*Lieut. G. E. S. McLeod, '18—C.A.S.C.

RELIEF AND RED CROSS WORK:

Surgeon-Major R. V. Patterson, '98—U.S.A., Commander U.S. Relief Ship, "Red Cross."
Hon. Sir Herbert B. Ames, M.P., AMH. '85—Secretary, Canadian Patriotic Fund.

CANADIAN MILITIA (Home Defense):

Major V. E. Mitchell, '96—Retired List of Officers.
Lieut. L. M. Lindsay, '09—C.A.M.C.
Lieut. W. L. Barlow, '94—C.A.M.C.
Lieut. A. A. Robertson, '90—C.A.M.C.
Lieut. F. W. Harvey, '94—C.A.M.C. attached as M.O. to McGill Bn., C.O.T.C.
Lieut. W. B. Scott, '12—1st Regt. Grenadier Guards of Canada.
Sgt. C. K. McLeod, '12—Univ. of Toronto Bn., C.O.T.C.
*Sgt. G. D. McLeod, '16—McGill Bn., C.O.T.C.
*L.-Cpl. M. H. Hutchison, '18—McGill Bn., C.O.T.C.
*Pte. H. Butterfield, '18—McGill Bn., C.O.T.C.
Sgt. K. C. Notman, '14—21st Batty., C.F.A.

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* Denotes Members of the Active Chapter.

ABBREVIATIONS:

P.P.C.L.I.	Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.
Bde. Amm. Col.	Brigade Ammunition Column.
C.F.A.	Canadian Field Artillery.
R.H.C.	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Batty.	Battery.
Bde.	Brigade.
R.M.R.	Royal Montreal Regiment.
Sub. Flt. Lieut.	Sub Flight Lieutenant.
H.M.C.S.	His Majesty's Canadian Ship.
C.A.M.C.	Canadian Army Medical Corps.
C.E.F.	Canadian Expeditionary Force.
B.E.F.	British Expeditionary Force.
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery.
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps.
Fd. Amb.	Field Ambulance.
Bn.	Battalion.
M.G.O.	Machine Gun Officer.
C.M.R.	Canadian Mounted Rifles.
C.G.G.	Canadian Grenadier Guards.
C.O.T.C.	Canadian Officers Training Corps.
M.O.	Medical Officer.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

THE McGILL CHAPTER OF ALPHA DELTA PHI DURING THE GREAT WAR.

IN APRIL, 1914, towards the end of the month, McGill University closed its doors for the summer, and the students of our Alma Mater dispersed once more for the summer vacation. They left for their homes scattered across the country, but many of them were destined never to see old McGill again. At Commencement time in those peaceful days of April, 1914, the McGill Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi was feeling particularly prosperous, and particularly proud of the nine brothers who took their degrees, all of them with a good standing and three of them among the honour students at the top of the list. For the season of 1913-14 we had a Chapter of thirty-one (about our average strength in the McGill Chapter). We had taken in nine good freshmen brothers, and during the year members of the Chapter had been particularly prominent about the campus both in student activities and athletics as well as in their studies. When the Chapter broke up for the summer that April we all felt more or less satisfied that it had been an unusually successful year for Alpha Delta Phi at McGill. Being a very cosmopolitan University, whose students are drawn from every part of the Dominion, the United States and Great Britain, once McGill College closes for the summer the students become greatly scattered. It has always been much the same way in the McGill Chapter, and only a few of the brothers as a rule are left in the city during the summer months. In the summer of 1914 there were only half a dozen of the brothers left in Montreal, the others being scattered from Vancouver to Halifax, and from Louisville to the Canadian North woods. The Fraternity House itself was being kept open for the summer by half a dozen of the younger graduates, and we were all enjoying a peaceful holiday in anticipation of the coming collegiate year.

Such was the condition of affairs in the McGill Chapter when a demented fanatic of southern Europe struck the match that set Europe, Africa, Asia and even America on fire. In those final days of July the situation became tense and one nation after the other declared war. When it became more than probable that Great Britain would be drawn into the conflict the British Standing Army and Navy made ready. Not only, however, was the Motherland awakened to the gravity of the situation at this time but so too were the colonies. Offers of help in case of need at once poured in from the Colonies beyond the Seas

to the Imperial Government. Among the first to offer their services in case of need were the Colonial Militia Corps, and among the first of these were the Canadian Militia units. For several years past several of the undergraduate brothers of the Chapter had taken up military matters as a hobby, and a number of the graduate brothers as well. As a matter of fact, at this time we had six active members in militia units, and some ten or twelve of the alumni. Three of these active members were graduates of the #Royal Military College, an institution which, with the Sandhurst and Woolwich Academies of England, supplies the commissioned officers for the Regular British Army. It was with a certain amount of pride, therefore, that we perceived that the first officer commanding a Canadian Militia Unit to place at the disposal of the Canadian Minister of Militia in Ottawa the services of his unit intact in case of war for service overseas should be a graduate brother Alpha Delt, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Tor., '04. Bro. Creelman, on July 31st, wired Major-General Sir Sam Hughes: "I have the honour to place the 6th (Montreal) Brigade Canadian Field Artillery as a unit at your disposal for service outside of Canada in defense of the Empire. I have sounded the opinions of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and am in a position to guarantee a complete brigade for active service." Bro. Creelman's offer was quickly followed by others of a like nature from other units throughout the Dominion, so that when war between Great Britain and Germany was finally declared on August 4th a movement was already under way to form a Canadian Expeditionary Force to go to Europe to aid the Motherland, and Canadian Alpha Delts had already offered their services.

On the very day that war was declared one of our distinguished McGill graduate brothers came forward with an offer that has only been equalled by a previous one of the same kind made at the time of the Boer War by the late Lord Strathcona. At that time Lord Strathcona raised a cavalry regiment—the famous "Strathcona Horse—in the west for service overseas. On August 4th Grad. Bro. Arthur Hamilton Gault, McG. '03, offered to raise and equip in Canada, at his own personal expense, an infantry regiment composed entirely of old soldiers and veterans of previous wars, such a regiment to be placed at the service of the Motherland at once. At the same time he offered his own services in this battalion in any capacity the Government saw fit to use him. Nor was Bro. Gault the only wealthy McGill

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R.M.C. (Royal Military College), Kingston, Ont.—the Canadian West Point. Like West Point, U.S.A., graduates of this college receive appointments to different branches of the service in the Regular Army. Graduates are not compelled to continue in their military work in the army, however, and the majority do not do so, but to receive their certificates if they do not remain in the army, they must serve a certain number of years in the Militia.

Alpha Delt to step forward and offer his services and wealth to the cause at this time, for war had only been declared a few days when Grad. Bro. J. K. L. Ross, McG., '97, turned over to the Dominion Government a contribution of half a million dollars to be used "for the general military and naval purposes of the Government." Bro. Ross was not content with this, however, for he immediately changed from mufti into uniform himself, and accompanied the 5th Royal Highlanders, with whom he already held a captain's commission, to camp. He remained there with this regiment, which became the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, during a portion of their short training period in Canada, then about the beginning of November he presented his fishing yacht the "Tuna" to the Government. Bro. Ross for years has been an enthusiastic fisherman, and only a short time previous he bought this yacht from the Vanderbilts and had had it remodelled that he might use it in the pursuit of his particular hobby—tuna fishing. In October he again had it remodelled, and this time it was converted into a perfect little naval cruiser. Early in November Militia orders from Ottawa brought out the fact that Capt. J. K. L. Ross, of the 5th R.H.C. had been transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy with the rank of lieutenant, and was appointed commander of H.M.C.S. "Tuna." Ever since that date Bro. Ross has been on active service cruising off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, doing scout duty as a commander in the King's Navy. It might be well to mention that Bro. Ross, who is in this way devoting all his time to doing his bit for the cause, is not only one of the wealthiest men in Canada to-day, but he is also one of the most prominent business men of the Dominion. Although still a young man he is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Dominion Bridge Co., Lake of the Woods Milling Co. and many of the largest concerns in Canada.

The problem before the Dominion Government on the declaration of war, however, was for a country that in peace times only had a few thousand regular troops to raise an expeditionary force, in the shortest space of time possible, that would be a credit to one of the largest colonies of the Empire. It was this that the Minister of Militia in Ottawa, Major-General Hughes, set out to perform with the help of these militia officers throughout the Dominion who had already volunteered their services. Major-General Hughes has been for years, and still is, greatly criticized for his management of the military affairs of the country, but the fact remains that in the early fall of 1914 he accomplished what has justly been considered a marvellous piece of work, for in the space of eight weeks he raised, equipped, trained and sent over to England 33,000 men from Canada to do their share of the work of the British Expeditionary Force in France. That this

First Canadian Division was a great credit to his ability as an organizer of military matters no one can deny after its glorious exploits at St. Julien, Festubert, Givenchy, and LaBassee. Time was the main thing in those early days of the war, and General Hughes had foresight enough to see that to accomplish his purpose these overseas forces must be centralized for training purposes at one point in the Dominion. Thus it was that the Minister thought of the scheme of a great military camp on the plains near Quebec, close by to the little French-Canadian village of Valcartier. The result was that Valcartier Military Camp came into being. Recruiting throughout the Dominion at once started, and, as the overseas units were formed, they were rushed from all parts of the country down to the plateau camp at Valcartier, and there went under canvas at once. In those days the plan, generally speaking, was for the old peace-time militia units to raise overseas units from their numbers in the cities and send them down to camp. In a remarkably short space of time 33,000 men were gathered together there, and under the most competent military instructors that could be supplied by the Government they began their few weeks' course of training. The camp, previously merely a few square miles of French-Canadian farmland, was quickly transformed into an ideal military camp. The best sort of a road was started through the encampment, the largest rifle ranges in the world were set up, a water system was put in, and in a few weeks the former open fields were transformed into line after line of canvas bell-tents. With these 33,000 fresh Canadian troops were twenty McGill Alpha Delts, among them four of the active Chapter. From Montreal two battalions of infantry were sent to camp, besides Bro. Creelman's artillery brigade. These infantry battalions were the 13th Battalion R.H. of C., later to become the famous "Fighting 13th of St. Julien," and the 14th Battalion "Royal Montreal Regiment," which also won its spurs at St. Julien. The 13th was formed through the efforts of the home regiment, the 5th R.H.C., and with them went Grad. Bro. Ross, who was a captain in the home unit, Grad. Bro. T. S. Morrisey, McG., '12, and Bro. S. B. Lindsay, McG., '15, both of whom held lieutenant's commissions in the 5th. and Bro. J. C. M. Morrow, McG., '15, a graduate of R.M.C., who already held a commission in a Nova Scotia calvalry militia regiment. Bro. Morrow also became a lieutenant in the 13th, being seconded from his home unit for overseas service. In the 14th "R.M.R," the Chapter was represented by Grad. Bro. Corp. W. B. Scott, McG., '12, a young lawyer from Montreal, who first enlisted with a Quebec Battalion, the 12th, and received his stripes with them, but when his famous poet father, the Rev. Canon Scott of Quebec, was appointed chaplain to the 14th, Bro. Scott was transferred to the 14th to be with him, and so lost his stripes for a time. In the artillery of the First Contingent the

Chapter was represented by Grad. Bro. Capt. J. M. Eakins, McG., '06, and Bro. H. T. C. Whitley, McG., '14, both of the Ammunition Column of the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery; Grad. Bro. Lieut. F. D. L. Green, McG., '14, of the 4th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A. (Bro. Creelman's Brigade); Bro. Lieut. J. K. M. Green, McG., '15, of the 5th Battery of the same Brigade; Grad. Bro. Gunner S. C. Anderson, McG., '08, of the same, and Grad. Bro. Gunner A. B. Ritchie, of the 1st Brigade, C.F.A. The Greens were brothers from Mexico City, and the younger of the two, J. K. M. Green, graduated from R.M.C. in '13. In the engineers we were represented by Grad. Bro. Lieut. S. D. Parker, of No. 3 Field Company, Canadian Engineers, and Grad. Bro. Sapper A. J. L. Evans, of No. 1 Field Co., C.E., the latter having come all the way from northern British Columbia, where he was following his profession of a mining engineer, to enlist. In other infantry battalions at camp there were three McGill Alpha Delts: Grad. Bro. Pte. C. C. Gwyn, McG., '08, of the 1st Battalion; Grad. Bro. Lieut. J. A. Cameron, McG., '04, of the 3rd Battalion, and Grad. Bro. K. G. Robertson, McG., '05, of the 15th Battalion. From the first McGill Alpha Delts held responsible positions in the Army Medical Corps also, and Grad. Bro. Major S. H. McKee, McG., '00, was Senior Major of the No. 2 Stationary Hospital. Bro. McKee later became the officer commanding this unit. Grad. Bro. Capt. W. A. G. Bauld, McG,, '10, was with the No. 1 Stationary as well. Grad. Bro. Lieut. F. A. Wilkin, McG., '95, was with the Sifton Automobile Machine Gun Battery.

All the above mentioned McGill Alpha Delts were in overseas units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but besides the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force there was one other famous unit at camp that fall which did not belong to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but which was of peculiar interest to the McGill Chapter. This was, of course, Bro. Gault's battalion, which he had raised and equipped at his own expense. Soon after Bro. Gault's patriotic offer the organization of his famous battalion began. His idea had been to raise an infantry battalion for service overseas composed of a particularly high type of soldier, and a very efficient one at that. A member of one of Montreal's oldest and wealthiest families, Bro. Gault, as a well-known Canadian magazine put it, "was not the easy-chair, fat cigar, limousined young capitalist who for the sake of passing glory wrote a cheque for a few hundred thousand to pay for a regiment, and let them go to the front to earn the money in the name of Canada." He had studied the war game at the Royal Military College some ten years before, and during those ten years since he had practised it as an officer on active service in Africa during the Boer

War, and a militia officer in the Highlanders in peace times. It was natural, therefore, that he should follow up his offer of a battalion by volunteering for overseas service himself, and natural, too, that the Government should not only accept his first offer, but also avail themselves of his experience by quickly accepting his second as well. Thus it was that Bro. Gault became the senior major and second in command of his own battalion, and worked hard in those first few weeks at the actual organization of the new unit. From the first it was expected to be a crack regiment and it certainly turned out to be one. The Government appointed Lieut-Col. Farquahar, D.S.O., military secretary to the Governor-General, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, "Fanny" Farquahar of the British Army, as he was popularly called, a former Lieut-Colonel of the British Coldstream Guards, to take command of the battalion. With two such men as Lieut.-Col. Farquahar, a British Regular Army Colonel, and Major Gault, a Canadian wearing the ribbons of his former war service, the new regiment could hardly help but have the very best of soldiers in its ranks. Bro. Gault's offer had been made at first to the Dominion Government, but it had been accepted by the Imperial authorities, so the battalion at first never became a part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and instead of being recruited in a particular military district of the Dominion, recruiting stations were opened for it all through Canada. In a short time a thousand men were raised, and there was hardly a man in this number but had had actual war experience before and wore the ribbons of his decorations as a proof of this fact, or at least had seen service at some previous time in the British Regulars. The officers too were all picked men, and most efficient soldiers. A great deal of interest was shown in the battalion by the royal family at Rideau Hall, and permission was given for it to be called "the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry," in honour of the royal princess who, with her own hands, worked the regimental colours, and presented them to the regiment on Parliament Square in Ottawa. The P.P.C.L.I., or "Princess Pat's Pets," as the Tommies call the regiment, are very proud of these colours and of their royal god-mother who worked them, and they have carried the colours with them steadily all through the war. It is even said that they are the only regiment in the British service who are to-day carrying their colours with them in the field.

Finally by the end of September, 1914, all was ready, and for several days Valcartier Camp was shut off from the rest of the world. No one but the highest officials in Ottawa and London knew what was taking place, and everything was done with the greatest secrecy, for German cruisers were still roving the Atlantic and every precaution had to be taken that they should not meet the Canadian Contingent on its

way over, or at least if they did meet it that the troops might be amply protected. Some time previous to the actual date of sailing the authorities had taken over the majority of the large ocean-going steamers that left the Canadian ports, and when the actual time did come a fleet of warships was sent by the Admiralty to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to guard the flotilla on its way across. Then for several weeks we heard nothing definite, although there were any number of rumours of how the Contingent had sailed, how they had lain in the Gulf for days, and so forth, but eventually the newspapers announced that the first of our Canadian Overseas Forces had arrived safely in England, and were encamped on Salisbury Plains.

At this early date the Chapter had some twenty-eight of its members on active service already, for besides those already mentioned as being in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and the P.P.C.L.I., Grad. Bro. Surgeon G. R. McCowen, '07, had been for some years in the Royal Navy and on the declaration of war was with his ship on the high seas, while Grad. Bro. Surgeon G. E. Bayfield, McG., '01, was on board H.M.C.S. "Rainbow." Grad. Bro. Lieut. R. I. P. Barker, McG., '12, too had volunteered in England on the outbreak of war with the Imperial Army Service Corps, and eventually was sent to the Dardanelles, while Bro. N. A. Gass, McG., '16, enlisted in the London Honourable Artillery Company as a gunner. The latter eventually obtained his commission in the Imperial Army. Another English Alpha Delt, Grad. Bro. G. H. Brunner, McG., '06, also volunteered and became a Staff Captain on the Staff of a Royal Field Artillery Brigade in the British Expeditionary Force. Bro. Brunner also eventually got to the Dardanelles and was wounded slightly. In Canada before the first Contingent sailed one of the Graduate Brothers received an appointment to the Permanent Staff in the person of Capt. N. C. Ogilvie, McG., '00, who was appointed Inspector of Small Arms by the Government. This position Bro. Ogilvie held for some time but eventually gave it up to go overseas with the 12th Battalion, and later he joined the P.P.C.L.I. as second in command of a company.

Now that we have brought the First Canadian Contingent, including those twenty McGill Alpha Delts, who were among the first in Canada to volunteer their services, safely into camp at Salisbury Plains, let us turn for a brief space to the effect the war had upon the University and the McGill Chapter in the fall of 1914, and to what the Alpha Delts left at home were doing. In the first place, with the raising of 33,000 Canadian troops for service overseas people at once realized that those who remained behind in Canada owed something to the brave men who came forward, and more particularly to their families.

The Canadian Army is the best fed army in the world to-day, and the Government probably pays its soldiers more than practically any other army in the world is paid, but the fact remained that money would be scarce, and the cost of living high in war-time, and it was imperative that the families of those men who had gone overseas to fight for Canada and the Empire should not be left in need. To meet this emergency a scheme was thought of in Ottawa by the authorities to raise by public subscription a huge Patriotic Fund throughout the Dominion, which should add to the soldier's pay according to the number of those dependent upon him for their daily bread and support. It was therefore a great source of pride to the McGill Chapter (and it should be to the Amherst Chapter as well) when we learned that Grad. Bro. H. B. Ames, Amh., '85, and a father of our own Chapter, had been selected by the Government in Ottawa to organize and take charge of this patriotic and Christian work. Bro. Ames at once put his shoulder to the wheel and in a short space of time had stimulated a great wave of patriotic benevolence throughout the Dominion in this cause. An active campaign was set on foot and committees were formed in all the large centres of Canada which at once began the work of making the collections. As an example of the way it took hold of the people, a whirlwind campaign was carried out in the city of Montreal, twenty-two teams composed of prominent Montreal citizens were organized, a captain for each team was selected, and for a week the campaign went on. Clubs subscribed so much per member, large business concerns contributed thousands of dollars, proceeds entertainments were held, individual millionaires dug down into their pockets, collection pots were placed in the streets, and so forth. The result was that in a week's time one million dollars was collected in the city of Montreal alone. We are pleased to note that Grad. Bros. E. G. M. Cape and P. F. Sise, two of our wealthy young graduates in the Chapter, took a prominent part in this campaign and themselves subscribed generously to the fund. The same kind of campaign was carried out in all the large cities of Canada, and through the country districts as well, with the result that some four millions of dollars were collected, which have been put to such good use since. The scheme since its inauguration has expanded considerably, and now the Patriotic Fund is a large organization throughout the whole country, with a staff of hundreds of employees who disburse the money, inquire into worthy cases, hear the troubles of anxious wives and mothers, afford temporary assistance to men invalided home, and, in general, look after the dependents of men on active service. H.R.H. the Governor-General is the President of this huge fund, the Honourable the Minister of Finance is the Honorary Treasurer, and the Honorary Secretary and active head of the whole thing is Bro. Ames. The untiring efforts

and great ability of Bro. Ames in organizing such a movement is unquestioned throughout the Dominion, and all felt that a good work well done was rightly recognized by H.M. the King when during the winter the Hon. Herbert B. Ames, M.P., became the Hon. Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., at the hands of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Shortly after these whirlwind campaigns took place throughout Canada for the Patriotic Fund, that is about the first of October, McGill University opened its doors again for the session of 1914-15. Quite a number of the undergraduates had enlisted and were at that time on the ocean on their way to England, but still the war had made little appreciable change in the numbers of those actually around the campus again. In other ways the war did make a great change about college, however, and the student life, both at college and in the Fraternity, was changed completely. At the Chapter House on McTavish Street the college year began with but eleven active members, ten of the brothers having graduated the year previous, five having left college to go on active service, and one brother having transferred to Yale. The material for candidates coming up to college that fall, too, though almost as many in numbers, was not as good as in previous years, many of the men who were most likely to have been selected by the fraternities having failed to come up to college, preferring to await developments in the war before they decided to do so. The result of this was that though the Chapter worked hard we were only able to get six new members for the Freshman delegation—Bros. L. H. Parsons, M. H. Hutchison, G. E. S. McLeod, M. E. St. C. Ward, H. G. Spohn and W. J. Rutherford, and of these three already had brothers in the Chapter. A great future help to the Chapter, however, was the affiliating of Bro. G. F. Hanson, of the Union Chapter, who came up to McGill to take Medicine after having already had three years' experience in the Union Chapter. The smaller roll of the Active Chapter and our personal interest in the war naturally caused a considerable change in the life of the Chapter, particularly as the burden of the work in connection with the fraternity life was thrown upon much younger shoulders than it ever had been before in the Chapter's history, due to the fact that so many of the older brothers had either graduated or enlisted. We were greatly aided, however, by the generous help of two of the brothers who had graduated the year previous but who had taken post-graduate work at the University—Bros. J. S. Hall and R. E. Stavert. For six weeks, too, we were fortunate in having our president, Bro. Major J. K. Bertram, with us while he was waiting to receive his overseas appointment.

The change in the student life at the University due to the war was very noticeable, as has been said, in the type of Freshman who came up to the University. It was very marked, too, in the new view-point the students took towards college athletics and college activities, particularly the latter. A point was made around college of trying to carry along the same old enthusiasm for sports, and to a certain extent this was successful. It must be said, too, that the Chapter, though small, has seldom had a more successful year in Athletics, for we had one of the Freshman brothers on the University Tennis Team, another won the Intercollegiate Championship for his weight on the Wrestling Team, still another was a member of the Boxing Team, Bro. Todd worked his way up from the Third to the First Football Team, Bro. T. S. Hall was captain of the Third Team, two other brothers were on the Third Team, Bro. Rutherford was Intercollegiate Championship miler and a member of the Championship Intercollegiate Track Team, and later on in the season Bros. T. S. Hall and Eric Parsons were members of the University Hockey Team which created such a good impression in the Eastern States. Also some six of the brothers played prominent parts on their class football teams besides those brothers on the University teams. It was in the student activities, however, that the change in the mental atmosphere around college was most marked, and very few of the old clubs and student organizations were supported as they might have been. The reason for this seemed to be that the students preferred at that time to give up the time they had spent on these matters in the past to preparing themselves in a military way for the future. It was pleasing to note, however, that the McGill Chapter of the Fraternity was able at such a time to exert the additional force necessary and do both, for although we were already well represented on the athletic field, the whole Chapter, with but very few exceptions, went into military work of some kind or another at once, and at the same time three of the brothers held class offices, two were associate editors of the college daily, seven were on the executives of prominent clubs about college, and at least one brother held three of the most prominent offices in the student life of the University. That we did not sacrifice our studies and our military work to do these things was shown at the end of the year by the fact that none of the brothers failed to pass their college examinations, and that eight of the Active Chapter had enlisted for Overseas Service with commissions by the summer, and four had gone in the ranks.

With this different view-point in the minds of the students at the University when they returned to their collegiate work in the fall of 1914 as to where their real duty lay, it was natural that the most convenient method of combining both their college work and their

military training should have been sought for. During peace times McGill had had one student organization of a military character which had not, however, been particularly popular. This was a unit of the Officers' Training Corps, a plan which had been adopted in some of the more prominent of the old Universities of the Motherland to give a military training to University men during their scholastic careers which would qualify them for commissions in the Militia by the time they came to take their degrees. This scheme had proved very successful, and had spread from the colleges of Great Britain to those of the Colonies, so that at the time that war broke out there were already an odd twenty men at McGill taking a course in military work which would qualify them later for rank in the Canadian Militia. The officer in charge of this small unit at McGill was the late Col. Burland, who on the outbreak of war went to London as the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner at the Nation's Capital. Col. Burland for some time had been ably assisted in this military work by Major Geddes and Capt. McKergow, two of the professors at McGill who had had some previous military experience, and Grad. Bro. then Capt. A. A. Magee, Tor., '02, who for years had followed the military game as a hobby, and had been more or less actively in it for a time when he acted as A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. With the sudden demand for a military training on a far larger scale at the University than the old O.T.C. organization could supply, these four men, assisted by the Graduates' Society and the Students' Council of McGill, as well as the student body as a whole, undertook, with the authorization of the Premier of the Dominion and the official sanction of the Minister of Militia, to raise a complete militia regiment on the campus to be composed entirely of the graduates and undergraduates of the University. More than that, instead of being merely an Infantry regiment of the Militia in the ordinary sense of the word, it was to be a glorified type of the old Canadian Officers' Training Corps unit, which itself was to become the nucleus of the new regiment. Like the O.T.C. units of times past, it was to take precedence in the official gazettes as a C.O.T.C. unit over the ordinary militia units, and the regiment was to serve the same function of the older form of the O.T.C. by giving those who wished to take the course a rapid training that would qualify them for commissions in the service. It was not compulsory, however, for all to take these courses, and those who wished could join merely for the sake of picking up a rough working knowledge of the military game, and so begin to prepare themselves for future developments in the war. The organization of this McGill regiment began at once and was undertaken principally by Major Geddes, who had had considerable experience of a like nature with the O.T.C. units at the British Universities. Also, a number of the younger

graduates got together as the organizers and financial backers of the movement; a prominent retired militia officer of the city was asked to take command of the new regiment and gladly accepted; the twenty odd O.T.C. men were set to work as recruiters and recruit trainers, Bro. Capt. Magee was appointed Acting Adjutant, and eight young graduates who, in their college days, had been prominent in athletics or other student activities, were chosen as company organizers. Of the last, Grad. Bros. P. F. Sise, McG., '00, and J. C. Kemp, McG., '08, were two of those chosen by the Graduates' Society. The scheme was in every way a huge success, and was quickly taken up by the college authorities and different student bodies. The former encouraged the students to enroll themselves by allowing those who did so a certain consideration in their scholastic work, and, further, set them a good example by enrolling themselves as privates. In a remarkably short space of time the regiment grew to an enrollment of some eight or nine hundred college men, who devoted two nights a week and every Saturday afternoon to going through military evolutions, and a thorough course of military training. It was a really remarkable sight to see such famous professors as J. George Adami, the famous pathologist, and a famous member of our own Chapter; Stephen Leacock, the famous humorist; Frank D. Adams, Dean of the Science Department, side by side with famous athletes like Hodgson, the Olympic swimmer; McGill, the Canadian champion swimmer; Gilmour, the famous old McGill football star; Laing, the champion tennis player; Parsons of hockey fame, with here and there a famous Canadian lawyer or a Montreal millionaire of note in the financial world—all mixed in together with the greenest of freshmen and the wisest of seniors, all determined to become efficient soldiers as quickly as possible. The Dominion Government gave the new regiment every encouragement possible, and almost immediately a thousand uniforms and rifles were supplied, and the regiment was officially recognized as "the McGill University Battalion of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps." From the first efficiency was the greatest requirement in the choosing of the officers, and men with previous military experience were chosen as much as possible, even among the junior officers. No preference was shown, and if a professor or other prominent man wanted to join he did so by enlisting in the ranks, unless it was discovered that he had already had considerable military experience. This being the case, although there were a good number of professors in the Battalion, only three or four of them were given commissions, their previous work in a military way warranting it, and several young undergraduates for the same reason also received commissions. Among the latter was one of our active members, Bro. D. H. Macfarlane, McG., '17, who was appointed the Battalion Signalling Officer with the

rank of Lieutenant. Bro. MacFarlane had had some six years' experience as a signaller in the Canadian Militia previous to the war, and in that time had worked his way up from the ranks to a commission which he had held for several years past, so that on the outbreak of war he and one other officer were considered the most efficient signalling officers in the 4th (Montreal) Military Division of Canada. That, Bro. Macfarlane made good with the McGill Battalion is but a matter of history in the Regiment now.

In a short time he had a thoroughly trained squad of signallers under him, many of whom enlisted in a body later and went Overseas, and are now reported as doing most efficient work in the front line trenches of Flanders. Bro. Macfarlane's ability as an instructor of signallers was soon recognized at the Headquarters of the 4th Division and a short time after the formation of the McGill Battalion he was appointed to the Instructional Cadre of the 4th Division. He remained the youngest officer on that staff until he left it to go Overseas himself in the fall of 1915.

The majority of the officers of the new battalion however were young graduates of the University about town, and we were pleased to find that the abilities of two of our McGill Alpha Delts who started in the ranks were soon recognized, and they were given commissions. One of these was Grad. Bro. J. S. L. Brunton, who joined as a private, but when the senior officers discovered that he was a graduate of Woolwich Military Academy, England, had held a Regular Army Commission in Great Britain, and was only kept from going overseas with the first because of poor health, they immediately made him a platoon commander in the Battalion. His large experience in a military way soon came to the ears of the powers that be at Headquarters in Montreal, and a short time afterwards Bro. Brunton also was appointed to the Instructional Cadre of the 4th Division, a position he still holds. It might be well to mention that there are never more than ten officers in all on the Instructional Cadre of a Division, so that with two Alpha Delts among those on the 4th Divisional Staff the Chapter was well represented. The other graduate brother, who shortly after joining the regiment as a private was given a commission, was Grad. Bro. C. A. Pope, McG., '05, who previous to the war had had no military experience whatsoever, but since then had worked hard and earnestly to learn the new game. Thus practically from the start of the McGill Regiment, there wers six Alpha Delts among the officers besides Grad. Bro. F. W. Harvey, McG., '94, of the Army Medical Corps, who was appointed to the Battalion as Assistant Medical Officer to Lieut-Col. Birkett, whose position he took when the latter went overseas. Besides the officer Alpha Delts in the Battalion when

it was formed, seventeen others joined as privates, of whom eleven have since gone overseas with ranks varying from a lieutenant-colonelcy to a private. This seventeen naturally refers only to the first few days of the Battalion, for within a couple of months after its inauguration, practically the whole of the Active Chapter and the majority of the younger graduates about town had joined. The new battalion created a great deal of attention from the start, and even before the uniforms were issued, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught bestowed upon the regiment the honour of reviewing it in person. At this inspection there were several amusing little incidents when, as one of the Montreal papers put it, "His Royal Highness recognized several of his friends serving as privates in the ranks and personally referred to this exhibition of the patriotic spirit that is pervading the University, not only among the students, but the Faculty as well. It was the sight of Pte. Dr. J. G. Adami, one of the world's famous pathologists, serving his turn in the ranks, mastering the intricacies of forming fours, and handling a rifle, that won admiring comment from the Duke." In a very short space of time the McGill Regiment had grown to a thousand strong, the largest militia unit in Montreal, and under the able directions of the officers, quickly rounded into shape as one of the best drilled and most up to date militia units in the Dominion.

In the early fall with the marked success of the C.O.T.C., the University became the centre for military training around Montreal, and towards the end of October a course of military lectures were started at College. The special subject was Military Field Engineering and the lecturer was Grad. Bro. Lieut. J. S. L. Brunton, McG., '10, R.G.A. (Ret.). Other courses were soon started, and several of the brothers at the House began to get into things a little more actively. At this time Bro. Major J. K. Bertram, McG., '16, an ex-R.M.C. boy and the then president of the Chapter, finally received an overseas appointment. Bro. Bertram had been endeavouring to get overseas since the outbreak of war, but had been kept on recruiting work during the summer, and when college opened again he had returned for a few weeks. Finally, however, he was offered the appointment of Adjutant of a Toronto battalion, with the rank of captain, and though it was a step-down in rank, he accepted at once in order to get overseas without further delay. Bro. Bertram therefore left the Chapter the first week in November and joined the 20th Battalion in Toronto as Captain and Adjutant. Shortly afterwards Grad. Bro. F. E. Morkill, McG., '11, joined him with the 20th as Machine Gun Officer, with the rank of lieutenant. On the outbreak of war Bro. Bertram was the youngest major in Canada, was a Royal Military College graduate,

spoke English, French and German, had had a number of years' experience in the Canadian Militia and was in his fourth year in medicine at college, so that it came but natural to us to hear that a short time after the 20th had reached France, Bro. Bertram was given his majority back again.

In Canada during the fall preparations went ahead for the formation of a second division to go overseas, and it was but natural that more of the brothers should take the big step. In Montreal two new infantry battalions were set on foot, as well as another battery of artillery, and a Field Ambulance unit. With all of these units the Chapter was well represented. The two infantry battalions were named the 24th Battalion, "Victoria Rifles," and the 23rd Battalion, "Westmount Rifles." The latter began its organization in Montreal, but was largely composed of Western troops, and when once started it was moved into barracks in the emigration sheds on the wharves at Quebec City. With the 23rd Battalion were Grad. Bro. Lieut. J. R. Anderson, McG., '11, and Grad. Bro. Lieut. R. E. Stavert, McG., '14. The latter had been devoting a great deal of his time in assisting the Active Chapter in their work at the Fraternity House while he was qualifying for his commission with the local Highlanders. He received his appointment to the 23rd Battalion as a lieutenant and reached them in Quebec just in time to cross to England with them. The 24th Battalion, "Victoria Rifles," however, was recruited and remained for their entire Canadian period of training in Montreal. Grad. Bro. Lieut. A. L. S. Mills, McG., '14, received an appointment with them. The 24th Battalion remained in barracks in the city in an empty school all winter.

No. 6 Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Medical Corps, the Montreal ambulance unit for the Second Division, began its period of training about this time also, and Grad. Bros. Capts. R. H. M. Hardisty, McG., '03, and H. P. Wright, McG., '14, were appointed to its staff of officers. About the same time Grad. Bro. Lieut. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, McG., '09, received his appointment to the new artillery unit, the 21st Battery, 6th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery.

Towards the middle of November, "The McGill Daily" published the first of their lists of McGill men who had gone overseas from Canada, and out of a total number of 117 McGill men, 17 of the names were those of McGill Alpha Delts. About the same time a list was published of those who had passed the examinations for the first subalterns' course of the reorganized O.T.C., and among those mentioned as having qualified for rank as lieutenants were the following Alpha Delts: Grad. Bros. E. G. M. Cape, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, J. C. Kemp, C. K. McLeod, K. C. Notman, C. A. Pope, R. L. A.

Strathy and Bro. K. O. Hutchison. As one course finished in the Division, however, another course began, and in a short time the names of Grad. Bros. J. G. Adami, H. P. Wright, J. R. Anderson and Bro. E. D. Morse were also gazetted.

Scattered throughout the Dominion other McGill Alpha Delts were also getting into things, and one by one the names of Grad. Bro. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Mason, McG., '02, the officer commanding the 50th Battalion; Grad. Bro. Lieut. D. R. Charleson, McG., '14, of the 47th Battalion; Grad. Bro. Lieut. R. H. Winslow, of the 48th Battalion; Grad. Bro. H. A. Lumsden, McG., '09, of the 19th Battalion; Grad. Bro. Lieut. M. L. Gordon, McG., '09, of the ; Grad. Bro. Lieut. E. F. Newcombe, McG., '11, of the 21st Battalion (afterwards drafted into the P.P.C.L.I.); Grad. Bro. Capt. E. Douglas, McG., '04, of the 40th Battalion, and Grad. Bro. W. A. Currie, McG., '09, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, reached the Chapter. Thus in the late fall of 1914 the second Canadian Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was making ready to join their brothers-in-arms in Europe. Let us now turn again for a brief space to those 33,000 men of the First Division who had left the shores of Canada in the early fall on the second stage of "the Great Adventure."

The First Division had arrived in England about the first of October, and had been sent to complete their training under canvas on Salisbury Plains. At this time Belgium had been overrun by the Germans, the French had been driven back, and the gallant little English army had been unable to check the onrushing hordes at the first battle of St. Quentin on August 28th. Then the German plans were changed slightly and on they rushed for Paris, driving the French and English before them. Then followed that wonderful rear-guard action of General Smith-Dorrien's in the retreat from Mons, and the final checking of the Germans almost at the gates of Paris. The Allies established themselves on the Paris-Verdun line. Next came the retreat of the Germans to the Aisne, and the saving of their position by the extension of their battle-front to the Arras region. Again the German plans change, and a drive in the direction of Calais is made. On October 9th Antwerp was taken, and on the 12th Lille fell. The rush to the coast was also checked, however, when a new British army was sent from Havre to block the road to Calais, and on October 27th the first battle of Ypres was fought. The mad rushing of armies through Belgium and Northern France practically stopped here, however, and by November 1st the great siege of the trenches had begun. Such in brief was the situation on the western battle-front when the Canadians were beginning their second period of training, this time on the mud-soaked Plains of Salisbury.

At Salisbury the Canadians began their five months' training, living in tents at first, and a certain number of them in huts and billets later. The training was much the same as before, a continual round of drill, drill, drill, with some rifle practice, and practice with guns for the artillery. At that early stage in the war the advanced instruction in trench warfare, bomb-throwing, bayonet-work, and so forth, was practically unknown, and the old traditions of army training were, on the whole, adhered to. It was a monotonous life for all, and a disagreeable one, too, for all during their period of training on Salisbury Plains it rained and rained and rained. The Plains became a veritable swamp, but with it all the men from Canada kept in good spirits, and their one complaint was that they were not being moved across to France quick enough to suit their wishes. The authorities knew what was best for them, however, and they stuck it out like good soldiers and gradually rounded into excellent condition, both physically and in a military way. In the letters we received at the Chapter House from Salisbury at this time, all the brothers were cheerful, all were impatient to "get across," and all spoke of the pleasure they experienced in running into a brother Alpha Delt on so many different occasions. Particularly at Christmas time did our chaps over there think of us all back here at the Chapter House, and we were very proud of our collection of regimental cards expressing the good wishes of the brothers overseas to their Chapter for the Christmas season and the coming year. Word came to us occasionally, too, of jolly parties in London and other places, when a dozen or so McGill and Toronto Alpha Delts were able to get together for a dinner in memory of old times at home. They were a jolly lot, that First Division crowd, and to them it really was "a great adventure into the unknown." It was lucky they were too so long as they had to undergo that awful mud and rain. Writing to the Chapter at Christmas time, Grad. Bro. Lieut-Col. "Han" McKee described Salisbury Plains as " a place where it rains, nothing else. I never saw rain until I got there, and the only man who ever did was Noah, but he had a fairly comfortable boat, I believe." Unfortunately the First Canadian Division did not make as good an impression on the British people as might have been hoped for, although they quickly became as smart in their drill as the best of the British Territorials. Discipline seemed to be the main trouble, however, and the Canadians were perhaps at times inclined to become slightly unruly. It was hard for the independent sons of democratic North America to be tied down to the hard army discipline where a man must do as he is told, whether he likes it or not, and do it without hesitation—or be punished. The lack of discipline among the Canadians led to all sorts of stories like the one that came out in an Engish humorous paper which told how a sentry outside the camp lines one night

challenged a man approaching in the dark with the usual, " Halt! Who goes there?" Receiving no reply he again challenged the intruder, with the added warning:—" or I'll shoot." The only reply he received was a gruff " Go to the d——", when the sentry at once came to the slope again with a " Pass, Canadian, all's well," and continued along his sentry beat. Such stories were not to the advantage of the reputation of Canadian troops in England, but St. Julien changed all this, and since those rough days in April nothing has been too good for Johnny Canuck in the Old Country. The situation was really beautifully summed up by the wounded Canadian officer of the First Division, who had been rallied by an officer of the Second Division about to cross to England, with the remark that "the First Division has left us a h—— of a reputation to live down in England." The wounded officer's reply was: " Yes, and we've left you a h—— of a reputation to live up to in Flanders." Such a situation, however, meant that the Canadians were kept a longer time in training in England than perhaps they otherwise would have been, and they did not finally leave there until on towards the first of March.

The separate battalion of Canadians, " the Princess Pats," however, were more fortunate than their fellow-Canadians, and were ready to cross over much before the First Division. Early in November this splendid body of men, along with the other Canadians on Salisbury Plains, was inspected by the King, and Grad. Bro. Major Gault had the honour of having His Majesty as his guest at luncheon on the day before Grad. Bro. Whitman, in another world, was receiving the highest of honours at the hands of the citizens of the State of New York. " The Pats " finally crossed over to France early in December. Bro. Gault himself was chosen to go with the Divisional Staff for three days into the trenches on December 24th, and was the first Canadian to enter the trenches in 1914. Mrs. Gault in a letter to her mother in Montreal describes how " the Pats " first went into action: " Hamilton took his Headquarters company into the trenches next an English regiment 100 yards away from the Germans. Some of the English made a bet with our men that they wouldn't capture a German gun which was opposite to them. They jumped out of the trenches, captured the gun, and cleared the Germans out of their trench just to show their pluck.... They were mad with joy at going into action.... Before they were in the trenches they were in billets some miles from the firing line where the peasants were goodness itself to the men who were sleeping in barns and cowsheds."

At the time the P.P.C.L.I. were getting their first actual experiences of life in the front-line trenches, back in Canada the University had opened again after the Christmas holidays, and the college and

Chapter were taking on a more martial appearance than ever. About Christmas time the University had offered to raise and fully equip for the Dominion Government a base hospital, to be composed entirely of McGill men, and nurses from the Montreal General and the Royal Victoria Hospitals, institutions which themselves had a close connection with McGill. The offer had been quickly accepted, and the organization of the hospital unit began actively in the early part of January. The McGill Medical Faculty, as is well known, ranks with that of Johns Hopkins as the finest medical schools on the continent, so that it was really offering of Canada's best in a medical way for the doctor-professors of the University to volunteer to go overseas with the " McGill Hospital." That is, however, what happened, and prominent among them were some of our McGill Alpha Delts. The plan of the hospital was to have these medical men of note take the positions of doctors and surgeons in this unit, while the dressers and hospital men were to be made up of students volunteering from the five years in Medicine. The nurses, of course, were to be chosen from those volunteering from these two Montreal Hospitals. Dean Birkett of the Medical Faculty of the University, who had already had considerable experience in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and already held the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel, was appointed to the command of the new unit, and Grad. Bro. Capt. W. B. Howell, McG., '96, received the appointment of Adjutant. Among the other officers of the new unit were Grad. Bros. Major J. C. Meakins, McG., '04, and Capt. W. W. Francis, JH, '98. Grad. Bro. then Lieut. J. G. Adami, McG., '84, at first also intended to go over with the Hospital as one of the officers, but before the unit left Canada the Government had raised him to the rank of a lieutenant-colonel, and had sent him overseas to take up the responsible position of Medical Historian to all the Canadian Forces in France. Before he left, however, Bro. Adami was able to help materially in the organization of the McGill Hospital, and his experience and advice were of great assistance in its formation. The students in the Medical Faculty were called upon to volunteer for the rank and file positions in the hospital, and about one hundred from all the years responded, among them being Bros. K. O. Hutchison and H. G. Spohn, both in their freshman year in medicine. These men at once went into uniform and began their training in the military end of their future work, at the same time keeping up with their studies in medicine. By the end of the college year the men of the hospital had finished their preliminary training and the students were given their medical examinations that they might not lose anything by going overseas. By the first of May all was ready, and about that time No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, " McGill," sailed for England. For the next month and a half after reaching the other side they were quartered at Shornecliffe Military Camp in Kent.

During the winter other brothers in the Active Chapter began to take a more active part in military affairs. At this time Bros. McLennan, MacFarlane, Todd, Morse and Rutherford all left college to take up military work, besides Bros. Hutchison and Spohn. Bro. G. S. McLennan, McG., '16, at this time qualified as an infantry lieutenant and later went on with his military studies to qualify as a military engineering officer. Shortly after he started his engineering work his room-mate and the acting president of the Chapter, Bro. J. J. Todd, McG., '17, joined him in the Engineers. Bro. D. H. Macfarlane, McG., '17, found that the 4th Division Headquarters were giving him so much work to do instructing signallers throughout the Division that he too was forced to give up his college studies, while Bro. E. D. Morse, McG., '17, found that he could not keep up both his military studies and his college work as well, so he very wisely dropped the latter. Bro. W. J. Rutherford, McG., '17, had been in the signalling section of the McGill Battalion, C.O.T.C., under Bro. Macfarlane, and when volunteers were called for by the authorities in Ottawa from among the McGill signallers to form a part of a Divisional Signalling Section to go overseas with the Second Division, both he and Grad. Bro. G. H. Davis, McG., '07, offered their services, the latter very soon afterwards receiving his sergeant's stripes. So, too, during the winter with the younger graduates: Grad. Bro. Major G. E. Vansittart, McG., '06, an ex-cadet of R.M.C., was appointed the Officer Commanding the 31st Battery in Toronto; Grad. Bro. R. L. A. Strathy, McG., '14, began to qualify at the Artillery School in Kingston for a commission; Grad. Bro. Lieut. A. J. de Lotbiniere, McG., '13, was getting his preliminary training with the Highlanders in Montreal, and so on. On February 6th the Chapter decided to have the usual Annual Chapter Dinner for the very reason of getting these brothers who were to go overseas shortly together for a last time on this side at an Alpha Delta Phi function. It is doubtful if there will ever be another dinner like that one in the history of the Chapter unless it be when peace is restored and the brothers come back to Montreal again, for it was the best attended Annual Dinner the Chapter had ever had, and all those civilian brothers present did their level best to make it an event which the brothers present in uniform would recall with pleasure when they reached the trenches. The Active Chapter was beginning even then to dwindle away, but we were all determined to " carry on."

Let us turn once more, however, to the First Canadian Division and " the Princess Pats " who by March were in the thick of it. At first things seemed to be fairly quiet at the front for the First Division, but " the Pats " were by then establishing themselves as one of the greatest regiments in the history of the British Army. By March

they had seen considerable fighting, and there had been a number of casualties. On March 3rd news reached Montreal that Major Gault had been " slightly wounded in the forearm while leading a charge." This was our first casualty in the Chapter. Bro. Gault was wounded at this time in the charge of " the Pats " which was referred to in Sir John French's despatch as follows: " On our left a party of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry captured a German trench with great dash." Shortly after this the P.P.C.L.I. lost their beloved commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Farquhar, D.S.O., who was killed by a stray bullet back from the front line trenches, and Capt. Buller was given command of the battalion. At this time " the Pats " were coming in for a great deal of fighting. On March 24th word reached Canada of one of their daring exploits which followed the great fight at Neuve Chapelle. At this time " the Pats " were ordered to retake a lost trench, and they not only did so at the point of the bayonet but they also captured two other trenches as well. Naturally this crack Canadian battalion came in for a great deal of praise at this time, not only in Canada, but also in Great Britain, and mixed with the flowing accounts of the regiment itself were a number of stories concerning the heroism and coolness of Bro. Gault when his battalion was under fire. A letter from a private of the regiment, who was himself wounded at this time, tells in glowing words of how Bro. Gault was again wounded and what his own men thought of him. The private soldier wrote as follows: " Our Major Gault rescued a wounded man in broad daylight with the bullets splashing the mud up all around him. Three times he went down and each time I called out—' He's hit, sir! ' The first two times he got up again, but the third time he got hit. Stretcher-bearers came to his assistance after this, and even then the Germans shot at them. Major Gault is without doubt the bravest man in the regiment. I was one of the few privileged to see all this." Another soldier told how Bro. Gault had almost been captured by the enemy when he had the intrepidity to crawl within ten yards of the German sap, which " the Pats " later captured. Bro. Gault's wounds proved to be more serious than was at first thought, and he was invalided back to London to recuperate. While there he was received by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on March 22nd. On April 15th, while he was still in London, the King conferred upon him the honour of an appointment as a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order " in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty." The particular deed of bravery for which he received this distinguished honour was, according to the official record, " for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 27th in reconnoitering quite close to the enemy's position and obtaining information of great value for an attack carried out the next day, February 28th. Major Gault assisted in the rescue of

wounded under the most difficult circumstances whilst exposed to a heavy fire." Bro. Gault was the first Canadian to be honoured by His Majesty in the present war for gallantry in the field.

It was not long, too, before the First Division were in the thick of it themselves, but for the first few weeks they had a fairly quiet time of it. This gave them a chance to get accustomed to the life in the trenches before they came in for any serious action. Bro. Lindsay, of the 13th, in a letter home at this time, wrote of his first impressions on reaching the firing line. In this letter Bro. Lindsay wrote: " This is not a romantic war. Getting into the trenches is a bit ticklish. It is, of course, done at night. They occasionally turn a light on you, and open up their machine guns. Then you fairly wallow in the ground until they let up. The trenches are only eighty yards apart where I was last night. It was very quiet. The right half battalion, which went into the trenches Wednesday night, lost one man killed, shot through the head, and one wounded. Last night the left half went in. The last two platoons could only get up as far as the reserve trenches, which are only occupied in case of alarm or in case the farm where the reserves sleep is shelled.. It was not at all exciting, but it was quite interesting... Everyone dodges the bullets instinctively, although a bullet that you hear is harmless. Those you do not hear are the ones that get you. In other words, if you hear them it means that they have passed you. There seemed to be more or less continuous sniping all night. Machine guns were used spasmodically, but there was practically no artillery.." Another interesting letter that reached the Chapter House about this time was from Bro. Whitley of the Artillery, and in it he told of their first days on French soil, in the following manner: " I am residing in a French farmhouse with the horses mostly under cover and the men in the haylofts, very comfortable considering what we have had. Salisbury Plain was one h—— of a hole, mud everywhere, so that we are in comparative luxury here. We are about five or so miles behind the firing line and expect to be moved up any time now. However, as it is we can hear and see lots of the war. Guns booming all day and night, and searchlight star shells, and rockets visible by night, not to mention the graves which are sacred to the memory of the poor dubs that got here before us.... This country is absolutely rain-soaked—if you ever step off the road you need a team to haul you back again. It must have been raining here pretty steadily all winter, although it is not too bad now; by that I mean that occasionally we get a day when it only rains in the morning or afternoon, not both."

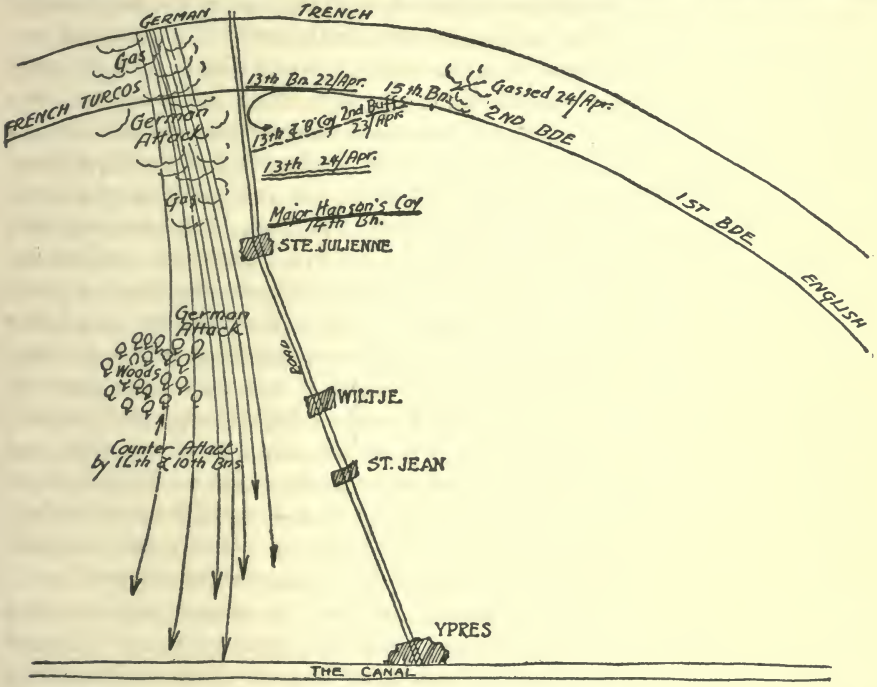
Finally towards the end of March the terrible disaster at Neuve Chapelle took place, and the Canadians, though they took no active part in it themselves, saw their first big fight. Heralded at first as

a great British victory, Neuve Chapelle now would seem to have been a huge mistake; in any case, the loss of life on the side of the Allies was terrible, and the Canadians were lucky in being out of it. In this engagement the Canadians were only used to give covering fire to the advance of the English regiments on their flank. In spite of this fact, however, a number of Canadians were killed and wounded, among the latter being Grad. Bro. Cpl. W. B. Scott, the first of our younger members to be hit. As has been stated further back in this article, Bro. Scott had transferred from the 12th Battalion to the 14th Battalion, " Royal Montreal Regiment," in order to be with his chaplain-father, and his two chums, who had enlisted with him, had gone over to the 14th as well. At the time of Neuve Chapelle one of these three young gentlemen rankers had been badly wounded about the face and eye, and Bro. Scott had begun a letter home to the lad's parents, telling them how he had been wounded. Before he had finished the letter, however, the 14th were ordered into the front line trenches, and with them went Bro. Scott and his other chum, like himself a young lawyer from Montreal and a graduate of McGill Law, '12. This latter chap had managed to smuggle in with him a pair of officer's binoculars, and at a favourable moment he took a look through them over the parapet, and had then ducked. Bro. Scott then took the glasses and himself had a look through them, but the spot had been marked by a German sniper, and a bullet passed cleanly through the small end of the right telescope, dr ving the metal and glass into Bro. Scott's right eye. About that time came the terrible engagement in front of the English lines, and for hours Bro. Scott lay in a dugout suffering before he could be attended to, except in the roughest sort of way. He himself thought his time had come and divided his scanty belongings among his pals in the trench. A considerate officer, however, eventually notified his father, who was only a short distance away, and the Chaplain later managed to get a staff officer to assist him. Between them they got Bro. Scott out of the trench and into this latter officer's machine. They motored him back to the Base, but the casualties were coming in so fast at the time that he could not be looked after at once, and he was put on a train for the hospital at Boulogne. There the hospitals were crowded to overflowing, too, and he was rushed on to Rouen, where three days after he was hit his eye was attended to, and, needless to say, had to be removed. Bro. Scott's experience alone shows what a terrible slaughter took place at Neuve Chapelle. The Staff Officer with the machine later turned out to be one of the most distinguished young noblemen of England, and the letter to the first chum's parents had to be finished by the third, who himself had a miraculous escape later at St. Julien, when he only came out of the battle with his life and a very nasty wound, which has laid him up for a year with a paralyzed arm.

Neuve Chapelle was the beginning of things for the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and for the next month the casualty lists showed that the Canadians were well up on the firing line. Late in April, however, came the great battle for the troops from the Dominion, and in those four dark days the Canadian soldier established his reputation forever, and the Canadian Militia lived up to the greatest traditions of the British Army. The first news of the great stand of the Canadians at St. Julien reached Canada on a Sunday morning, April 28th, and in Montreal all day the newspapers printed extras which were distributed free throughout the city, giving fresh lists of the fallen. At first the only names that were cabled through were those of the officers, and as list after list came out of the dead and wounded officers, we began to realize what a terrible affair it must have been, and what the lists of the rank and file would be like when they appeared. It was a sad Sunday in the metropolitan city of Canada, and a sad Sunday it must have been in every other city of the Dominion, too. It particularly hit Montreal, however, and the two original Montreal infantry battalions, the 13th and the 14th. Monday morning a new list was out and on it the first of the Alpha Delts was mentioned, Grad. Bro. Capt. N. C. Ogilvie, of " the Pats," who was severely wounded about the face and arm. Later information gradually reached Canada and the people heard the details of how for the first time in history a fiendish gas had been used to aid an attack, how the Turcos had broken, how the Canadians had held, how the Montreal battalions were nearly wiped out, how Canada saved the day and prevented the enemy from driving through to Calais. St. Julien, or Langemarcque, as it was at first incorrectly called, is of such importance to Canadians, and Canada is so proud of those days in April, that the writer will take the liberty of describing the battle briefly.

On the 22nd of April, 1915, the First Division of the Canadians was holding that portion of the Allied line seven miles north of Ypres on the right hand side of the Ypres road which formed a part of the jutting out of the line known as the Ypres Salient. The Canadian Headquarters were back at Ypres, and all the Divisional supplies, even to the water, had to be obtained seven miles back of the front line at this ruined old French city. On the left of the Ypres road the line was held by the French Turcos, while on the right of the road next to them came the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada from Montreal, with the 15th Battalion Canadian Scottish (the 48th Highlanders of Toronto) next to them. These were two of the battalions of the 3rd Brigade, while on their right came the 2nd and 1st Brigades of the Canadians, and on their extreme right again the line was occupied by English troops. Between the trenches and Ypres on the main road there were three small villages. The first, about two miles from the trenches,

was the village of St. Julien; the second, about two miles further on again, was the village of Wiltje, and between Wiltje and Ypres itself came the town of St. Jean. On the left hand side of the road, slightly below St. Julien, and behind the Turcos' line, there was a small wood. Running at right angles to the line of trenches was the road to Ypres, and parallel to the line seven miles back from it passing through Ypres was the canal. So much for the general geography of the Ypres Salient. Back at St. Julien on April 22nd one company of the 14th Battalion, " Royal Montreal Regiment," under Major Paul Hanson, was being held as supports for the 13th in the front trenches. This was the



general disposition of the Canadian troops along the Ypres road in late April when the Canadians were notified to expect a movement on their right flank. The attack came, but it was a German one, preceded by the German gas, which came across that bit of no man's land between the trenches in a heavy, low lying cloud, striking the Turcos in full force on their right, and the Montreal Highlanders on their extreme left flank. No troops in the world could have withstood that attack, for it was the first time in history that a chemical gas had been used in this way to aid an attack in battle. The pungent clouds drove everything before them, the fiendish clouds that made men choke for breath, others cough, and the least of them cry like children. The frightened natives broke and fled before this terrible, breath-

taking devil in a wild panic. Behind the gas the enemy drove in a wedge-shaped attack on the Turco lines, with the head of the attack aimed at the road to Ypres. On, on they came, in swarms, and back, back went the Turcos in disorder. The left flank company of the 13th stood it as long as they could; gallant Capt. Guy Drummond, the brave young McGill graduate, tried to rally the flying Algerians in French to no avail, and was himself killed in the attempt. Still on the Germans came. To save themselves and the line the 13th turned their left flank slightly, and formed an angle with the road to cover their flank. In a circular wave the Turcos were driven back down the road and off it again right to the canal, hotly pursued by the enemy, some of whom even went as far as the canal itself. The Canadians were getting to work, too, by then, however, and the Germans were being mowed down as they broke through in their solid formations. Finally, slowly but surely, the enemy were forced back again, but at a terrible cost to the Canadians. If they had only known it, so few troops stood between them and the road to Calais, and they had such vast numbers to push on with themselves. The casualties were terrible. Major Hanson's company had gone into Ste. Julien the day before under himself with a full complement of six officers, twenty-six non-commissioned officers, and some one hundred and eighty men, and the following day they came out under a junior platoon sergeant. Their muster-roll that day showed only sixty-eight men left to answer to their names out of the one hundred and eighty of the day before. For three days the Canadians held the line, most of the time being practically surrounded by the Germans, who had got in behind them and to their flanks where they had opened up a terrible enfilade fire. On the 23rd, to prevent themselves from being entirely surrounded, the 13th again changed their front, and withdrew to a new position, where they entrenched, facing the road at almost right angles to their former position in the general line. Before they completed this movement they had had the enemy in front of them, to their left flank where the Turcos had been, and some had even got in behind them. In their new position they were reinforced by a Company from the 2nd Buffs, while a counter-attack against the Germans had been made through the woods on the left of the road by the 16th and 10th Battalions, which had driven the enemy back considerably. The infantry, supported only by their machine guns, had done all the work when the Germans broke through. The front line had telephoned back to the Artillery, imploring them to use their guns when the attack came. One infantry officer up front got Bro. " Deak " Green on the telephone and demanded to know why the guns were not being used. " In half an hour we'll have a dozen guns going," Bro. Green replied, but he must have known it wasn't so. The Canadians had been notified

some time before the gas came that a big movement was to take place on the right, and their only big guns were commandeered by the English for this movement which, needless to say, never came off. At the beginning the Battle of St. Julien was a matter of gas, and later of rifle, machine gun, and bayonet work alone—an infantry fight to the finish. At first when the Germans broke through, the Company of the 14th at St. Julien merely waited for them. They came through in swarms, and when they were close enough they were mown down in swarms by the Canadian machine guns. Many gallant deeds were done that day and for the next two days, and many risks were taken. Bro. Scott's remaining chum was sent out by his major to find out exactly where the Germans were coming through. He attempted to get the information and was shot in the arm. At the same moment two Germans with fixed bayonets appeared in front of him. He thought his last moment had come. They had seen that he was hit, however, and realizing this the young Canadian dropped to the ground and " froze," pretending to have been killed. His Company Sergeant-Major had luckily followed him out, and he, too, saw the two Germans and that his friend had been hit. Like a flash he, too, dropped to the ground, and as the Germans approached he shot them both, brought his wounded comrade back to the rear, and was given the Distinguished Conduct Medal for what he had done. Many Distinguished Conduct Medals and three Victoria Crosses were won at St. Julien, and many other brave deeds equally deserving went unrecognized in the stress of the moment. All during the battle under fire all the time the gallant Medical Officer of the 14th attended his suffering patients, and won for himself the coveted little cross. Good old Fred Fisher, the twenty year old McGill football star, a lance-corporal of the Machine Gun Section in the 13th, dashed up from the rear where he was convalescing from a slight illness, collected some machine guns, and was killed in the act of setting them up where they would do the most damage; a bullet in his forehead and a little bronze cross with the words, " For Valour," to remind his family of the son's gallantry at a moment when courage, combined with action, was most needed. No more will Guy Drummond, on the floor of the McGill Union, give his advice in student affairs, no more will Fred Fisher star for McGill on the gridiron, but their deeds at St. Julien will long be remembered by the students of Old McGill.

For three days the battle raged and the men of the 13th crouched in their trenches surrounded on all sides by the enemy, but determined to stick it out or be wiped out in the attempt. On the third day Bro. Capt. " Stan " Lindsay was with his men and two other young officers in a trench so surrounded when he received by the signallers an order to retire. That meant back 400 yards under fire from

the enemy all the time, and across a road that was being continuously swept by German machine guns. " One thing stuck in my mind that day," says Bro. Lindsay, " the force of the rule they tried to impress upon us in the musketry lectures that ' a moving target is harder to hit than a still one'—we crossed that road in record time." On the 24th the 13th again retired and entrenched in another position nearer still to St. Julien, but this time facing their old front, though a mile and a half away from where they had been on the 21st. On the third day the 15th on their right were badly gassed, but gradually the Germans were driven out of the Salient and the Canadians were able to join up the line again with the French on their left and the English on their right, although the line was then about a mile nearer Ypres than it had been before the German attack. It was on the third day when the 15th were gassed that Grad. Bro. Lieut. J. E. K. Osborne, McG., '00, of that Highland Battalion, was captured. Since then he has been a prisoner of war at Train Kaserne, the German internment camp at Dischosfwerda, Sachsen, Germany. The 13th and the 14th, the Royal Highlanders of Canada and the Royal Montreal Regiment, were practically wiped out at St. Julien, but the line was held and Calais saved, for if the enemy had only known it they could have forced right through and on to the seaport they had been planning to take for so long. They believed, however, that the Canadians were heavily supported in rear, whereas as it so happened those three days the Canadians had to do it practically all themselves, and behind them was practically a clear path through to the coast. From those April days of St. Julien the reputation of the Canadians changed in the Motherland, and the enemy learned that the British Colonies overseas were really something to consider, and could not, as Bernhardi said, " be completely ignored so far as concerns any European theatre of war." It was after April 22nd, 23rd and 24th that the famous old Black Watch Regiment of Scotland added to their already famous recruiting posters, " Allied with the famous Fighting 13th, Black Watch of Canada."

Fighting continued around Ypres for some time after the engagement at St. Julien, and the Canadians saw a good deal of it, but for some months they did not get into any serious fighting again. In the aftermath of the serious fighting around Ypres, however, three more of the brothers were wounded. The first of these was Bro. Lieut. H. T. C. Whitley, who for several days was reported missing. One day, however, the papers announced that he had been wounded and had been sent back to London to recover. At this good news the Chapter was greatly relieved to hear that this popular young brother was not so badly off as had at first been feared. As a matter of fact, his wound was slight, and after a few weeks' treatment in London,

where he met several of the other brothers who had just come across, he was able to return to duty again with his unit in France. On the first of June he wrote that he had just " run across Roger Anderson up in the trenches and he was O.K. Have also seen ' Deak ' and Douglas Green, Sedley Anderson, and Charlie Cotton recently, all of whom are all right. I suppose you heard that I got wounded, luckily it was nothing serious and I am all right again now." Before this letter arrived in Canada, however, the Canadians had got into another bad mix-up at Givenchy, and Grad. Bro. Lieut. F. D. L. Green was killed, the first real casualty among McGill Alpha Delts at the front. About the same time, too, the late Bro. Green's Commanding Officer, Grad. Bro. Col. J. J. Creelman, was put out of the game for a period from shock, and was invalided back to England. Eventually he returned to his unit in France, but was again wounded and came back to Canada for a few weeks, bringing with him cheery messages of the brothers at the front. In January Bro. Creelman returned to England, and from there will go on to his command in France again. Early in the summer Grad. Bro. Pte. C. C. Gwyn, of the 2nd Battalion, was wounded, and invalided to England. Eventually, however, he, too, recovered from his wound and was given a commission in the 23rd Battalion, from which he was drafted into the 3rd Battalion in France. Early in the summer the second McGill Alpha Delt to be killed was announced —Grad. Bro. Lieut. M. L. Gordon. About this time, too, the Canadians came into action on a larger scale again at LaBassee, and in that mystifying affair two of the brothers who had only lately got across to France were more or less badly wounded. These were Grad. Bros. Lieuts. J. R. Anderson and R. E. Stavert, of the 23rd, who had both been drafted into the 4th Battalion. They were both sent back to England, and when they recovered sufficiently returned to Canada. Bro. Anderson was shot through the fleshy part of the leg by a German sniper behind the lines. The bullet severed a nerve in the leg, which left it more or less helpless until the surgeon in Montreal had performed a rather neat operation of tying the nerve together again. Bro. Stavert, on the other hand, was out trying to " get " a sniper, when the German got him first, the bullet hitting the magazine of Bro. Stavert's rifle, at the same time driving several dozen bits of the steel from the magazine into his forearm. Parts of the steel were taken out in England, and more after he returned to Canada, but there are still six or seven bits in there, in spite of which Bro. Stavert hopes to go overseas again very shortly with one of the new western battalions, the 119th, to which he has received the appointment of Acting Adjutant, with the promise of the permanent appointment later. During the summer, too, Grad. Bro. Lieut. S. D. Parker, of the Engineers, was rather badly wounded, and eventually also returned to Canada.

Let us turn once more, however, from the lads in France and Flanders to those left in Canada in the spring of 1915. During the winter the 24th Battalion, "Victoria Rifles," the No. 6 Field Ambulance and the No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, " McGill ", were the only Overseas Units in Montreal; then the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada decided to send another Overseas Battalion to France, and the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., came into being. The new Highlanders from the first were a crack battalion, well worthy of the Old Country Black Watch Regiment, whose uniform they wore, and whose number, the famous " Forty-Twa," they bore. In a way, it wasn't the same old Black Watch uniform that they adopted, however, for the tartan kilt had proved in France to be too conspicuous for modern warfare. The Officer Commanding the Canadian 42nd, however, remembered a certain indistinct hunting tartan of the Black Watch, and he adopted it for his new Battalion, made up into a khaki cloth. For the first time in history a battalion of Highlanders appeared clad in khaki from head to foot, and yet still retained the historic kilt, Glengarry, spats and hose-tops. Two of the brothers obtained commissions in the new Highlanders, one of them an active member of the Chapter—Bro. Lieut. E. D. Morse, McG., '17, the other brother being Grad. Bro. Lieut. A. J. deLotbiniere, McG., '13.

On April 16th, No. 6 Field Ambulance marched out of Montreal and took the train to the boat for England. With them went Grad. Bros. Capts. R. H. M. Hardisty and H. P. Wright. Not long after that No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, " McGill," sailed for England also, and about the same time the 24th Battalion, " V.R.," left Canada, these units taking with them six more Alpha Delts, four of them as officers. In other cities besides Montreal, Second Division units were also moving out for England at this time, among the brothers that went with them being Grad. Bros. Major G. E. Vansittart, McG., '06, officer commanding the 31st Battery, C.F.A.; Capt. E. Douglas, McG., '04, of the 40th Battalion; Lieut. F. L. Hazard, McG., '00, of the 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles; Lieut. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, McG., '09, of the 21st Battery, 6th Brigade, C.F.A.; Lieut. F. E. Morkill, McG., '11, of the 20th Battalion.; Lieut. F. E. Newcombe, McG., '11, the Assistant Adjutant of the 21st Battalion; Lieut. J. A. G. White, McG., '10, of the Special Service Squadron, 1st Hussars, 2nd Canadian Divisional Cavalry; Lieut. R. L. A. Strathy, McG., '14, of the 26th Battery, 7th Brigade, C.F.A.; Sgt. G. H. Davis, McG., '07, 2nd Divisional Signal Company, Canadian Engineers, and the following brothers of the Active Chapter: Capt.-Adjt. J. K. Bertram, McG., '16, of the 20th Battalion; L.-Cpl. T. S. Hall, McG., '16, of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2nd C.M.R. Brigade ; Sapper W. J. Rutherford, McG., '17, of the 2nd Divisional Signal Company, Canadian

Engineers; Pte. K. O. Hutchison, McG., '17, and Pte. H. G. Spohn, McG., '19, both of the McGill Hospital.

Valcartier Military Camp had opened again as soon as the snow disappeared, but instead of sending all the Canadian troops in training there that summer, similar camps were started in several places across Canada, and only the Eastern troops were sent to Valcartier. At this time five of the brothers had received appointments to the staff at Valcartier and at the Three Rivers Camp, another of the Eastern Camps where Montenegrin reservists were being assembled and trained. To Valcartier went Grad. Bros. Lieut. J. S. L. Brunton, of the C.O.T.C., to instruct all the troops in camp in trench building; Grad. Bro. Lieut. L. M. Lindsay, McG., '09, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, to the Medical Staff at Valcartier, and Bro. Lieut. D. H. Macfarlane, of the C.O.T.C., to be signalling instructor of the 2nd C.M.R. Brigade, and after they left Canada, to the 7th Infantry Brigade. Grad. Bro. Major H. S. Muckleston, McG., '05, of the C.A.M.C., was sent to the Three Rivers Camp as Assistant Director of Medical Supplies, while Bro. Lieut. E. R. W. Hebden of the Artillery, went to the latter camp, too, as A.D.C. to Col. Piche, the Camp Commandant.

Towards the end of April the University closed for the summer once more, and a Khaki Convocation was held for the first time in the history of McGill. At this Convocation the senior year students in Medicine, who were shortly to go overseas with the Hospital, received their degrees, and one honorary degree was bestowed upon a graduate of another university. This was the degree of B.A., " ad eundem," which was bestowed upon Grad. Bro. Major A. A. Magee, Tor., '02, " in recognition of his services to the McGill Battalion, C.O.T.C." This diploma was presented by the Official Visitor to the University, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

As soon as the University closed, the McGill Battalion, C.O.T.C., went into camp for two weeks at Niagara-on-the-Lake with the Toronto University Battalion. At this two weeks' camp at Niagara there were twenty-three Alpha Delts gathered together from the two Universities. With the McGill Battalion went: Grad. Bros. Major A. A. Magee, Tor., '02; Capt.-Adjt. J. C. Kemp, McG., '08; Capt. P. F. Sise, McG., '00; Lieut. C. G. Heward, McG., '07; Sgt. C. K. McLeod, McG., '12, and Bros. Ptes. H. B. O'Heir, McG., '17; G. R. Caverhill, McG., '17; M. E. St. C. Ward, McG., '17; M. H. Hutchison, McG., '18; P. P. Hutchison, McG., '16; and with the Toronto Battalion were: Grad. Bros. Capt. F. M. McPhedran, Tor., '10; Ptes. L. B. Stewart, Tor., '95; J. A. Garrow, Tor., '10; and Bros. Colour-Sergeant T. R. Manning, Tor., '15; L.-Cpl. A. S. Bourinot,

Tor., '15; Ptes. W. E. Smith, Tor., '15; D. S. Grahame, Tor., '17; G. Y. Ormsby, Tor., '17, and H. McB. Hughson, Tor., '16; while Grad. Bros. Major G. F. McFarland, Tor., '02, Capt. J. R. Meredith, Tor., '99, and Lieut. O. D. Cochrane, Tor., '13, were attached to the Camp Headquarters Staff.

Besides the C.O.T.C. at camp there were the First and Second Universities Companies, P.P.C.L.I. Bro. Gault's famous regiment had been pretty badly knocked about during the winter and spring so that by summer very few of the original veterans who had left Canada a year previous were left. In that time, however, the name of "the Princess Pats" had become forever great, and their many exploits of valour and soldierly fortitude had become famous throughout the Empire. By the spring numbers of men at McGill and other Universities had determined to go overseas. The idea was then thought of, and it became at once very popular, of enlisting these college men together to go overseas as a reinforcing draft for "the Pats." This enabled University men to find more congenial company to go on active service with than they could find in the ranks of an ordinary line regiment. In the spring therefore the First McGill Overseas Company, P.P.C.L.I., was recruited at the University and organized through the efforts of the University C.O.T.C. A sufficient number of officers from the C.O.T.C., among them Grad. Bro. Lieut. C. A. Pope, McG., '05, volunteered to officer this company, and a large number of McGill graduates and undergraduates joined in the ranks. In a short time the 250 men necessary to bring the company up to strength had been enlisted at McGill and Toronto Universities, with the addition of a few small drafts from certain Western Universities, so this body of men accompanied the C.O.T.C. to camp at Niagara to complete their training there. The idea was such a popular one that a second company started to recruit at camp, and one day Bro. J. S. Allen, McG., '16, turned up in charge of a small group of big healthy looking Western college men from Vancouver and joined the Second Company.

The Niagara C.O.T.C. Camp lasted for two weeks, and on and off parade Alpha Delts, both from Toronto and McGill, were constantly together. It may be said that the two Canadian Chapters of the Fraternity were knit even more closely together than they ever had been before, because of the Niagara Camp, our common interest in the war, and our fraternity brothers of both Chapters already on the other side. It is a record worth noting, too, that before six months were passed from the time that the Niagara Camp ended, thirteen of the twenty-two Alpha Delts at Camp with the Militia C.O.T.C. had gone into uniform permanently, and when they did so they found their two short weeks' training at camp of infinite use to them. It will give an added pleasure to these brothers from the two Chapters, too, when

they run cross one another at the big training camps in England, as they are bound to do.

After two weeks' training at Niagara the C.O.T.C. Camp broke up again and the two battalions returned to Montreal and Toronto, but the First Universities Company stayed on at Camp a brief period longer and were then sent across to England. Military critics, both in Canada and in the Motherland, are one in saying that seldom before has a finer body of men been brought together in uniform than the "First Overseas." Many of their numbers in fact were immediately taken away from their company on their arrival on the other side and were given commissions in the Imperial Army. The Second Overseas Company returned to Montreal with the C.O.T.C. and went into barracks in the College Union, where they remained for only a short time before they too were sent to England. With them went Bro. Allen, who by then had become a corporal. On the other side many of them were again taken out of the ranks and were given commissions, among them being Cpl. Allen, who became a Second-Lieutenant in the 16th Battalion, " Royal Fusiliers." Only a few weeks ago Bro. Allen had a personal letter from Col. Buller, of the P.P.C.L.I., asking him to return to "the Pats," as an officer. He is now in France with them. As soon as the Second Overseas had left Canada another " Universities " was at once organized by the C.O.T.C. and Grad. Bros. P. Davis, McG., '04, and T. B. Boyd, McG., '12, enlisted in the ranks with it. They, too, eventually reached England about the time that the Second Company had joined the First with the remnant of the old P.P.C.L.I. in France. On reaching the other side Bro. Davis was given a commission as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers Tunnelling Company of the Imperial Army, and Bro. Boyd was promoted to the rank of Corporal. When these drafts of Canadian University men began to come over so quickly the old regiment was transferred from the British Expeditionary Force to the Canadian, and since then the P.P.C.L.I. have been brigaded with battalions from their own far western home across the seas. The popularity of these Universities Companies has been amazing, and as quickly as one company can be moved out another is raised, until by the first of February three of the Companies had reached France, another was still in training in England, a fifth was almost ready to move across from Canada, and a sixth had been authorized. It is one of the strange things of this war, that in less than a year Bro. Gault's famous battalion of war veterans should be changed almost completely into a battalion of University men from the Canadian Colleges. The keenness and superior intelligence of the college men naturally make it a great deal easier and quicker for these companies to be trained, so that whereas an ordinary infantry battalion takes from six to ten months to recruit and finish their Canadian

period of training, the Universities Companies have been able to do the same and turn out a smarter company of soldiers in about two months time. They are of course a constant training ground, too, for officers of the Imperial Army, which are in such demand at the present time. Besides the brothers already mentioned as having enlisted in the P.P.C.L.I., Grad. Bro. Capt. N. C. Ogilvie joined them in France during the winter of 1915 as a second-in-command of a company, and Grad. Bro. Lieut. E. F. Newcombe was transferred to them from the 21st Battalion, with whom he crossed to England as Assistant-Adjutant. Both of these brothers have since been seriously wounded while fighting with this famous unit, which has had such a close connection with Alpha Delta Phi.

On the other side of the Atlantic, too, by the time summer came things were moving along steadily. The Second Canadian Division, instead of being sent to Salisbury Plains as the First had been, was sent to a better condition of affairs at the great military camp at Shorncliffe in Kent. During the summer some more of the McGill Chapter arrived in England, and joined those who had gone before them at Shornecliffe. These were Grad. Bros. Lieut-Col. E. G. Mason, McG., '02, O.C. of the 50th Battalion; Capt. K. B. Carruthers, McG., '08, of the 26th Battery, C.F.A.; Lieut. D. R. Charleson, McG., '14, of the 47th Battalion; Lieut. G. M. Boyd, McG., '11, of the 39th Battalion; Lieut. W. W. Boyd, McG., '12, of the 33rd Battery, C.F.A; Lieut. R. H. Winslow, McG., '09, of the 48th Battalion; Lieut. C. C. Gillies, McG., '11, of the 17th Battalion, who left his business in South Africa to return to his native land to enlist, and Lieut. H. A. Lumsden, McG., '09, of the 19th Battalion.

The men in France, too, were getting along well, and towards the end of June three of the graduate brothers were mentioned in Field-Marshal French's despatches of that time, "for gallant, distinguished service on the field." These were Col. J. J. Creelman, Major A. H. Gault and Cpl. A. J. L. Evans, the last named being recommended in the field for a commission, which he later received with the 3rd Battalion. An interesting letter was published in a Montreal paper at this time from a Lance-Corporal of the P.P.C.L.I., in which he spoke of his superior officer, Bro. Gault, in the following terms: " I never saw his equal for grit. After Major Gault was wounded in the arm and the leg he went about among his men in the trench, amidst an inferno of bursting shells. 'Give it to them, boys. Give 'em h——' he encouraged.... the major was dragged out, taken along the communication trench back to some of the dug-outs, where the shell fire was not so great. Here he refused to have his wounds dressed, but made them use up all the bandages on the other wounded. He lay all day with his body torn and bleeding, and it was only at night when the

stretcher-bearers could approach the trench to get out the wounded that he was carried away, and then he went last, absolutely refusing to go before the worst of the other cases had been taken. He was cheerful and grinning all over when we got him in our dressing station, and kept on grinning while we pulled the blood-soaked and ragged edge of his coat and trousers and underclothing out of his torn and lacerated flesh wounds—into which, by the way, you could stick your fist. It will be months before he will be back again."

In August a number of Canadians were honoured by H.I.M. the Czar of Russia for distinguished service on the field, and at the top of the list appeared the name of Bro. Gault, who was awarded the Order of Ste. Anne, third class, with swords. Bro. Cotton, of the Toronto Active Chapter, also received one of the decorations.

Early in the summer the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada left Montreal, and on their arrival in England created a very good impression with their khaki kilts and generally smart appearance. In fact, the 42nd Battalion and a western battalion were singled out by Earl Kitchener and the other military officials of the war-office as being exceptionally good colonial battalions, and a short time later they were sent to France as corps troops, an appointment which was considered quite an honour, and were kept intact instead of being broken up into drafts to reinforce battalions of the First Division, as had been the case with most of the Second Contingent Battalions up to that time. In France they were brigaded with the P.P.C.L.I. and remained as corps troops for some months, then they were finally appointed to the 1st Brigade of a new Canadian Division. In France the 42nd were sent to the "Fighting 13th," the first overseas battalion of their old regiment of Highlanders at home, to learn the war game of the trenches. At this time there were only ten of the original officers of the old 13th left, the rest of the forty either having been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Among this remaining handful of officers was Bro. "Stan" Lindsay, by this time a company commander with the rank of captain. The other two Alpha Delts who had left Canada with the 13th had since received staff appointments: Bro. Lieut. Morrow having become A.D.C. to Major-General MacDougall, and Grad. Bro. Capt. T. S. Morrisey having had several changes in his position since he reached France. He remained with the 13th until after the fight of Ste. Julienne in April, then he went to the 3rd Brigade Staff as Staff-Captain until the end of August. At that time he was transferred to the 1st Brigade Staff for a month, and he was finally appointed Staff-Captain to the 4th Brigade. The 13th in a few days were able to teach their brother Highlanders the trench game, and

shortly afterwards the 42nd themselves took their places in the trenches. In the fall certain casualties occurred among their numbers, and Bro. Morse was promoted to the position of Machine Gun Officer with a step up in rank. About this time Bro. Capt. Lindsay was invalided to England for an operation, and eventually returned to Canada on leave for a short time. Several other officers of the old 13th were shot in the fall, too, so that by the new year only seven of the original roster of officers were left with the battalion in France out of over forty that had left Canada a year and a half previous.

In August, No. 1 Stationary Hospital, in command of Grad. Bro. Lieut.-Col. McKee, was moved from France to the Dardanelles, and all summer and fall did excellent work there. Late in the summer unfortunately Bro. McKee contracted a very bad case of dysentery in the East and was invalided to England, where he has been for some months now in a very bad state of health.

Late in June, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, " McGill," was moved across the channel, and started work under canvas a short distance outside of Boulogne. The men and nurses had quarters in tents, and large Indian tents which had formerly been used in the Indian Durbar celebrations when the King visited India a few years ago, were set up for hospital and operating tents, while the officer-surgeons were supplied with the gorgeous marquees of some powerful Indian princes as sleeping quarters. In this way No. 3 General and the five Alpha Delts with that unit carried out their Christian work of attending to the trainloads of wounded that came in, especially after a big action. In every way the Hospital was a marvel of efficiency—the best of medical supplies and instruments, the latest X-Ray machines, nurses with years of experience in the hospitals of Montreal, orderlies who were students in medicine at the University before leaving Canada, and surgeons, some of whose names are a by-word for the ablest in surgery in the medical world, with such men as Sir William Osler and Bro. Adami to call in for consultations from London. In the first three months the hospital was running 3,000 patients entered the hospital, and over 400 operations were performed.

After noting that during the summer Grad. Bro. Lieut. J. A. Cameron was slightly wounded, and that Grad. Bros. Sub. Flight Lieuts. R. F. Redpath, McG., '10 and L. C. Boyd, McG., '11 received their appointments during the early fall to the Royal Naval Flying Corps, let us turn once again to Canada and see what the Chapter was doing in the late summer and the fall of 1915. In the early part of the summer Bro. Cpl. Scott returned from Europe, and though he had been discharged as physically unfit for further work in France,

yet he did not settle down at once into his old ways of peace times in the law business. Being a young lawyer who had already had some experience at public speaking, he was at once made use of by the Citizens' Recruiting Association, and spent the better part of his time during the summer and fall in travelling about Eastern Canada making recruiting speeches, and telling the young men in the country of his experiences and those of others at the front. The glass eye that he wears as his memento of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, and his forcible way of putting it straight to the young men physically fit have been of infinite service to recruiting in the country round about Montreal. Bro. Scott, besides being kept busy making recruiting speeches, has been interesting himself in the case of the returned wounded soldiers, and is working on a scheme to get them speedy employment and keep them steady, good living citizens on their return from the front.

During the summer Grad. Bros. Lieuts. Anderson, Stavert and Parker also returned to Canada more or less badly wounded. Bro. Anderson, after a long siege of treatment here on his wounded leg, eventually recovered sufficiently to think of going overseas again, but instead of returning to his old unit he, like Bro. Stavert, was offered and accepted a position with one of the new units forming in Canada. He was given command of a company with the rank of major in the 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards. By the first of next summer he should be in the trenches again where his previous experience at the front will stand him and his new Battalion in good stead.

Bro. Parker also recovered sufficiently from his wound to join a new overseas battalion, and was appointed Captain-Adjutant of the 2nd Pioneer Battalion. Unfortunately, however, just before this unit sailed for England towards the end of the year Bro. Parker was found to be medically unfit for service overseas as yet and was obliged to return to the Engineers Depot in Ottawa for a short while longer.

In August Grad. Bro. Commander Ross, of the Canadian Navy, came into prominence again, when it was announced that he had purchased the fastest pleasure yacht on the American Atlantic Coast. This was the steam yacht " Winchester," which was built for Mr. Peter W. Rouse of New York. Bro. Ross had her elegant fixtures torn out, and replaced them with guns and torpedo tubes, rechristened her "The Grilse," and added her as a torpedo boat destroyer to the Royal Canadian Navy. Since then Bro. Ross has taken command of her himself. In the early fall he was in Montreal for ten days on leave, the picture of health. When his leave expired he returned to his command

in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Only once every six months can he get leave to return to the city for a short visit with his family and among his friends.

After the 24th, 42nd, McGill Hospital, No. 6 Field Ambulance, and other units left Montreal in the spring and the early summer, the metropolitan city of Canada did not remain inactive in a military way, but at once other units were organized. The first of these was the 60th Infantry Battalion, which began early in June, and was recruited in Montreal. Among the first to volunteer their services to this unit were Grad. Bro. Capt. J. C. Kemp, McG., '08, of the McGill Battalion, C.O.T.C., and Bro. Lieut. J. J. Todd, McG., '17, of the Canadian Engineers, our president of the Active Chapter. Bro. Kemp was appointed Captain and Adjutant of the new battalion, while Bro. Todd became a platoon commander. The 60th remained in Montreal until they were nearly up to strength, then they were sent down to Valcartier Camp to finish their Canadian training.

When the 60th got out of the way in the city another infantry battalion was at once started, and was again recruited through the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada as the third overseas battalion to go from that mother regiment. This new battalion, like its Highland predecessor, the 42nd, was also given a number famous in the annals of the Old Country Black Watch Battalion of the Imperial Army, and it became the 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, " Black Watch." Like the 42nd, too, the men as soon as they were recruited donned the khaki kilt. With this new Highland Battalion two brothers of the Active Chapter received their appointments as subalterns: Bros. Lieuts. G. S. McLennan, McG., '16, of the Canadian Engineers, and P. P. Hutchison, McG., '16, who on his return from camp at Niagara with the C.O.T.C. had received an appointment to the 1st Regiment Grenadier Guards of Canada of the Canadian Militia. The 73rd Battalion, R.H.C., was recruited in Montreal and late in the summer was moved to Valcartier Camp to train.

At Valcartier Camp in the latter part of the summer there were two Alpha Delts on the staff, Bros. Brunton and Macfarlane; two with the 60th, Bros. Kemp and Todd, and one with the 73rd, Bro. Hutchison, Bro. McLennan having been sent out to his home town in Glengarry for recruiting purposes. Needless to say, the five Alpha Delts in camp saw a great deal of one another off parade, and were constantly exchanging visits at the messes of their respective units. Early in the fall, however, Bro. Lieut. D. H. Macfarlane, McG., '17, of the 7th Brigade Staff, was offered and accepted an appointment to the Overseas Signalling Section of the Canadian Engineers in Ottawa, and in October

he was sent to England in command of a Draft Signalling Company. Late in October Valcartier Camp closed, and the 60th and 73rd Battalions were sent back to Montreal again, where they went into barracks in an old factory offered to the authorities by Grad. Bro. Capt. P. F. Sise for that purpose. The 60th Battalion only remained in the city a week, however, and was then sent to England, where they went into camp at Bramshott in Hampshire. In January they were brigaded with the 14th, the 22nd, and the 24th Battalions, so forming a Montreal Brigade, and towards the end of February the 60th joined these other battalions in France.

Meanwhile, however, the University had opened again, and a few of the brothers returned to college. Not many, however, for during the summer five of the brothers of the Active Chapter had joined Overseas units, three more were qualifying to do so as officers, and two brothers failed to return to McGill. During the summer the majority of the brothers had been doing military work of one kind or another, and three of them, Bros. G. D. McLeod, H. B. O'Heir and M. E. St. C. Ward, had been working in munitions factories. The result was that when college opened only Bros. G. F. Hanson, Union, '15, McG., '19, G. D. McLeod, McG., '16, L. H. Parsons, McG., '17 (he was also qualifying for a commission), and M. H. Hutchison, McG., '18, returned to college. This left the Chapter in a rather bad state of affairs, and as few freshmen of a desirable character had come up to college that fall it was at first thought advisable to close the Chapter until after the war. After a visit which the travelling secretary, Bro. G. D. Howell, paid the Chapter late in October, however, it was decided to keep the Chapter alive, and only to close the Chapter House. At this time the few graduate brothers still left in the city were a source of great help to the Chapter, and any financial worries that the Chapter might have had were taken off our hands by them. It was decided to offer the Fraternity House itself, which we own and which is the largest fraternity place in Canada, to the Red Cross authorities to be used as a convalescent home for returned wounded soldiers for the period of the war. This was done and it was accepted by the proper authorities. Early in February the old place, where so many of us have spent so many happy hours, began its new career as a resting place for those brave men who have suffered on the bloody fields of Flanders.

The Active Chapter of four members was offered the use of Grad. Bro. Dr. Tooke's office rooms for their meetings, and once a fortnight all that is left of the McGill Active Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi join with a few of those brothers in uniform who are still in Montreal in holding as nearly as possible the same kind of a bright

cheery meeting as has been held for so long of a Saturday evening at " the House on the Hill " nearby. One initiation was held early in December, when Bro. H. D. Butterfield, McG., '18, was admitted to the Chapter, and at once took hold and has become one of the keenest of good Alpha Delts. After the 60th left Montreal Bro. Hanson took the chair in Bro. Lieut. Todd's absence, and his long experience at Union and with the McGill Chapter has proved of infinite benefit to the Chapter. This handful of brothers, who are doing their best to keep Alpha Delta Phi and her spirit alive at McGill in these trying times, deserve, we who are now away from the University think, a great deal of credit, sympathy and encouragement.

During the fall a number of new units were raised in Montreal. Even before the 73rd Battalion finished their recruiting another infantry battalion was set on foot, which was to be raised through the 1st Regiment Grenadier Guards of Canada as a Canadian Grenadier Guards Battalion. This became the 87th Battalion " C.G.G." and it recruited in whirlwind style. In a comparatively few weeks an exceptionally fine battalion was raised and sent out to St. Johns, P.Q., to train. The 87th Battalion was formed along the lines of the famous Guards battalions of the Motherland that have achieved such a glorious name during the present war. That the Canadian Guards are recognised as a very fine battalion in England is proved by the fact that already before they have reached the other side they have been asked by a famous Guards commander in England to form part of a Guards Brigade under him with three battalions of English Guards in France. The Chapter is well represented in this Canadian Guards Battalion, too, for Grad. Bro. Major J. R. Anderson, McG., '11, who has already been to and come back from France, is O.C. " D " Company; Grad. Bro. Lieut. H. H. Scott, McG., '14, whose older brother was the second McGill Alpha Delt to be wounded at the front and whose father and only other brother are also in the service; and Bro. Lieut. M. E. St. C. Ward, McG., '17, are both subalterns in the 87th. The 87th and the 73rd are both expected to leave Canada before the spring.

About the time that the 87th Battalion C.G.G. was recruiting, another Artillery unit was raised in Montreal, and Grad. Bro. Capt. E. G. M. Cape, McG., '98, who but a year previous was a private in the C.O.T.C., was given command of the new unit with the rank of major. The unit was known as No. 3 Siege Company, Canadian Heavy Artillery, and Bro. Lieut. E. R. W. Hebden, McG., '16, who had been on the Staff at Three Rivers all summer, received an overseas

appointment as a subaltern to the new artillery unit. No. 3 Siege Company got into shape in a very short time, and early in December left Montreal for England.

Lately it has been the plan of the Military authorities of the 4th Division that as soon as one infantry battalion is recruited up to full strength, to raise another at once so that as soon as the 87th Battalion moved out to St. Johns, arrangements were made to raise still another battalion, and the authorities chose Grad. Bro. Major A. A. Magee, Tor., '02, Senior Major of the McGill Battalion C.O.T.C., to take command of the new unit, which was to be called the 148th Battalion, and at the same time Bro. Magee was raised to the rank of a lieutenant-colonel. Few appointments of commanding officers to overseas units have been as popular throughout the civil and military population of Eastern Canada as that of Bro. Magee to command the 148th Battalion. His excellent work in the McGill Battalion C.O.T.C. had long been recognized by the proper authorities in Montreal and Ottawa, and this new appointment seemed to the public as a fitting recognition of the right man for the right place. Bro. Magee came to the front in military affairs in the 4th Division particularly this summer, for when the May camp at Niagara broke up and the students of the C.O.T.C. scattered to their homes for the summer, Bro. Magee and his brother officers of the C.O.T.C. raised an auxiliary battalion of the McGill unit, and for three months during the summer 1000 young Montreal business men were put through a stiff course of military training in the evenings and on Saturday afternoon. The result of this was that, mainly due to Bro. Magee's own personal efforts, these men were turned out at the end of this period of training a battalion of almost perfectly drilled troops. Naturally many of them by this time had caught the military fever, realized where their duty lay, and early in the fall went into uniform permanently with overseas troops. That this, combined with his previous work in the C.O.T.C. proper, was recognized by the authorities in Bro. Magee's appointment to a command, pleased a great many throughout the city, and applications to join the 148th at once began to pour in. Bro. Magee's first step was to choose his officers and non-commissioned officers, and for these, among others, he chose Grad. Bro. Capt. P. F. Sise, McG., '00, who had been one of his right hand men in the C.O.T.C. and the Auxiliary Battalion, as his Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, and Grad. Bro. Lieut. C. G. Heward, McG., '07, another officer of the C.O.T.C., as one of his platoon commanders. Grad. Bro. J. S. Hall, McG., '14, also enlisted in the 148th Battalion as a private, took the N.C.O. course, and was given his two stripes, and lately his third stripe. Recruiting for the 148th began the second

week in January, and it bids fair to become a very popular unit. Because of Bro. Magee's connection and that of many of the officers with the C.O.T.C., the 148th has been affiliated with that unit.

About the time that the 148th came into being still another Alpha Delt was given command of a new unit to be raised in Montreal. This was Grad. Bro. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Peters, McG., '98, the officer commanding No. 9 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C. This unit also began active recruiting towards the first of the new year. It is worthy of note that the command of the three new units to be raised in Montreal in the late fall and early winter of 1915-16 has been given in each case to a McGill Alpha Delt.

Late in 1915 and early in 1916 five more of the McGill brothers volunteered and were accepted for overseas service. These were Grad. Bro. Major R. R. Barber, McG., '00, of the 76th Battalion; Grad. Bro. Major L. M. Murray, McG., '00, of No. 7 Stationary Hospital, " Dalhousie;" Grad. Bro. Lieut. H. M. Morrow, McG., '07, of the 170th Battalion, who previous to this was a sergeant in an overseas Engineering unit in Ottawa; and Bro. Lieut. G. R. Caverhill, McG., '17, of the Canadian Army Service Corps. Bro. Murray on the outbreak of war in August, 1914, was attached to the Military Hospital in Halifax with the rank of captain. He remained in that position until February, 1915, when he was suddenly sent to England in connection with an epidemic of disease among troops in transit. From England he was sent back to his old position at the Halifax Military Hospital, where he remained until be became attached to the Dalhousie Hospital unit, which he joined November 1st with the rank of Major. They went overseas the first of the year. Grad. Bro. Lieut. J. S. L. Brunton, McG., '10, who on his return from duty with the Staff at Valcartier took up his old work on the Instructional Staff of the 4th Division, late in the year was transferred from the C.O.T.C. to the Canadian Engineers with the rank of Captain, and has been sent to France to learn the most up to date details of trench work. Later he will return to Canada to teach it to the troops in training here. The first week in March, too, Bro. G. W. Morkill, McG., '14, a younger brother of Grad. Bro. Capt. Morkill, of the 20th Battalion, arrived in Montreal to volunteer for Overseas Service. Bro. Morkill was obliged to leave college two winters ago because of ill health, but for the past nine months he has been on an archæological expedition in the mountains of Peru, and feeling that he had regained his health sufficiently to take his part in the nation's struggle, he had come north from his home in Lima, Peru, to enlist in Canada where he had been educated. He successfully passed his medical examinations and has gone to

Quebec to qualify as a lieutenant in the Army Service Corps, with the hope of going overseas later. At this time also there were several changes in regard to the brothers already on the other side and one casualty, the third brother to be killed. This was Grad. Bro. Lieut. A. J. L. Evans, McG., '11, who, after a very brilliant career at the front, in which he had been mentioned in despatches for gallantry in action and had been promoted from the ranks to a commission, died of dangerous wounds on December 6th. Bro. Evans was at first given a commission with the 3rd Battalion, but when he was wounded on November 23rd, he was serving as a lieutenant with the 1st Brigade Mining Section. The changes at this time affected Bros. J. C. M. Morrow, H. P. Wright, J. K. M. Green, W. A. G. Bauld and F. E. Morkill. Bro. Lieut. Morrow late in the year gave up his position as A.D.C. to Major-General MacDougall at Shorncliffe in order to get across with the engineers of the 1st Division. On the other hand, Bro. Lieut. Green, who had been at the front for nearly a year, was given a rest and was sent back to Shorncliffe, where he first did some instruction in musketry, and later replaced his chum and class-mate Bro. Morrow on the Staff. Bro. Capt. Wright had gone over to England with No. 6 Field Ambulance but had not gone to France with them, but had received an appointment to Moore Barracks Hospital at Shorncliffe. In January, however, he crossed to France with No. 7 Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance. With the same unit went Bro. Capt. W. A. G. Bauld, who had been at the Dardanelles with No. 1 Stationary Hospital. The change affecting Bro. Morkill, of the 20th, was that he was promoted to the rank of Captain. There was one change in Canada in December to be noted, too, for Bro. G. E. S. McLeod, a cadet of the Royal Military College, graduated then and received a commission in the Permanent Canadian Forces as a lieutenant of the Canadian Army Service Corps.

This article throughout has referred more to the Canadian Expeditionary Force and the Alpha Delts with that force, but before the article is brought to a conclusion mention must be made of those brothers who are serving with the Imperial Forces, and one brother with the American Army. Grad. Bro. Capt. G. H. Brunner, McG., '06, of the Royal Field Artillery, and Grad. Bro. Lieut. R. I. P. Barker, McG., '12, of the Army Service Corps, were both sent to the Dardanelles, where the former was slightly wounded. They are, we presume, still with the Dardanelles Force, wherever they may be at the present moment, a mystery that is still unsolved. Bro. Pte. N. A. Gass, McG., '16, of the London Honourable Artillery, received a commission in that corps eventually, and has been in France for some time. Grad. Bro. Lieut. W. A. Currie, McG., '09, of the Royal Army

Medical Corps, is still at the Great Ormond Street Military Hospital in London. The brother referred to as being in the American Army and yet having been to Europe in this war is Grad. Bro. Surgeon-Major R. V. Patterson, McG., '98, U.S.A., who in the early days of the war commanded the U.S. Relief Ship " Red Cross," which sailed to Europe to do their " bit " in a great cause.

Before we come to the conclusion of this history mention should be made also of another week's campaign which was held all across Canada during the last week in January, for Bro. Sir Herbert Ames' monster Patriotic Fund, which was beginning to be in need of money again. The campaign was managed in the same way as it was in 1915, and the city of Montreal set out to collect two millions of dollars. In the week nearer three millions was collected. Toronto and the other big cities found the same generosity among the people for such a worthy cause. In a week fifteen millions of dollars were added to the fund for the whole Dominion.

This completes the war history of the McGill Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi up to the middle of February, 1916. Our war record in the McGill Chapter up to the first of March, 1916, is ninety-two members on active service with His Majesty's Forces, of whom three have been killed in France, twelve wounded, and one taken prisoner. Of those wounded only one has been discharged from the service as medically unfit for further service; all the others have either returned again to their units or else are getting ready to cross to France again with a fresh Canadian Overseas unit. These Alpha Delts on active service range in rank from one full colonel and three lieut.-colonels to seven privates, but 87% of those who are in uniform from the Chapter to-day hold commissioned ranks. Seven of the brothers who went over in the ranks have been given commissions in England or in France, and nine of the brothers who held commissions have received promotions in rank. Twenty-one of the active chapter are on active service, and hold ranks varying from one major and two captains to several privates. On the McGill Chapter roll since our foundation at McGill in 1897 there are the names of 180 brothers, of whom four are dead, so that with 92 members on active service we have come forward in the first year and a half of the war at the rate of over 50% of our total number. The brothers have volunteered at about the rate of thirty every six months, and they continue to come forward. We have nearly done as much now, however, as it will be possible for us to do, for of the ninety odd members of the Chapter still in mufti there are some sixty of them who graduated between the time of our foundation at McGill and

1906, that is, about two-thirds of the McGill Alpha Delts still left are men well on in years, the majority of whom would not be called upon to go overseas. Since 1906 there have been ninety-four brothers taken into the Chapter, and of these seventy-three have enlisted. Of those twenty-one left two are dead, two are Americans and several others are physically unfit. This leaves only a mere handful of a dozen or so Alpha Delts who have been in the Chapter during the past ten years who have not as yet enlisted. No other fraternity represented at McGill can show such a record, and it is doubtful if any other association of men of any kind in Canada can equal it. Late in the past fall "The McGill Daily" published a list of graduates and undergraduates of the University who had volunteered for overseas service since the outbreak of war. The list contained the names of some 700 graduates of McGill, of whom 8% were Alpha Delts, and 300 names of undergraduates and past students, of whom 7½% were brothers of the McGill Chapter. Another record worth noting is that since war was declared nine English-speaking battalions of infantry five artillery units, three army medical units and one cavalry unit, have been raised in the city of Montreal, and with every unit, with the single exception of one of the artillery batteries, there has been at least one Alpha Delt. With these seventeen English units from Montreal there have gone 47 A.D.'s, all but six of them commissioned officers.

No one is in a position to even guess at the present time when the war will end, but as long as it lasts we Canadians are determined that the Dominion shall take her share of the work in the Empire's war. Recruiting is even more brisk throughout Canada at the present time than it has been heretofore, and the Government has just authorized bringing the Canadian Expeditionary Force up to the grand total of 500,000 men, believing that this is the maximum number that Canada can raise and support. A large number of the troops to be raised in Canada in the future will be raised doubtless as reinforcements for those divisions already in the field. At present there are two divisions in France, one in England, one completed in Canada, and another nearly so. The vast numbers necessary to keep even three divisions in the field up to strength were seen when it was stated that the casualties in the First Contingent of 33,000 men that left Canada in the fall of 1914 up to the end of June, 1915, were over 11,000, of whom nearly 2,000 were killed. Some units suffered more severely than others, five battalions of the First Division losing about 80% of their total number, the 13th R.H.C. of Montreal about 72%, and "the Pats," who were more severely dealt with than all the

others, 89% of their original roll. " The Pats " have lost in killed about 250 men, and have the remarkable record of only having had three of their numbers taken prisoner.

The future of the Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi at McGill University is not a particularly bright one for the period during which the war will last, but our graduates are determined that with the active help of two or three brothers at college, the Chapter shall keep alive until the war is ended. We have no fears for the future after the war, when we hope to come back to our old footing among the chapters of the fraternity at once. We will then be all the more closely knit together in the spirit of Alpha Delta Phi because of what we have all gone through together.

As for the future of the war history of the Chapter, there will probably be very few more names added to the list, and the additions to our war history will be more or less of a mere recital of the changes of brothers already in uniform from one unit to another, and the accounts, of which we hope there will not be very many, of those brothers killed or wounded while doing their duty to the flag, and proving themselves worthy of being Canadian brothers in Alpha Delta Phi, fighting for the cause of civilization and humanity. Many are the thoughts of the Alpha Delts on active service at this time for our beloved society, and full often, it is safe to say, as they sit around their camp fires somewhere in Europe, Asia or Africa, do their thoughts turn to the friends and brothers in the Chapters far across the seas. Once more the words of the grad's reverie will come to their minds, and at the camp fire a stranger would probably hear them singing to themselves:—

As I sit to-night by the red fire light
Watching the embers glow
Now far, now near, I seem to hear
The voices of long ago.
In triumphant strain the old refrain
Rings out on the midnight clear,
And hand in hand once more I stand
With brothers and comrades dear.
Oh, Alpha Delta Phi,
Dear Alpha Delta Phi,
To thy fame and glory bright
Sing we again our song to-night.
The Crescent and the Star, our emblems shine afar,
And we'll love them till we die,
Oh, Alpha Delta Phi.

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